THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14, NO. 46. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1897. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

A few of our January

HELPERS

Cash and One Price.

Children's Underwear.

Size 18, Vest and Pants	12½c.
" 20, " " "	15c.
" 22, " " "	20c.
" 24 to 30, Vest and Pants	25c.

Ladies' Underwear.

$1.00 Vest and Pants, wool goods	.75 suit.
1.50 " " " " "	1.00 "
2.00 " " " " "	1.50 "
35c Ladies' Black, Wool Hose	.25 pair.
25c Children's Black Wool Hose	.19 "
20c " " " "	.15 "
15c " " " "	.10 "

Men's Underwear.

100 pairs Gent's all-wool 25 and 49c socks	25 cts.
Gents' 1.50 all-wool underwear, per suit	1.00
" 2.00 " " " "	1.49

Your money will be well invested if you buy a pair of our shoes for yourself, your boy or your girl, at the present clearing sale prices.

All Goods Strictly High Grade. Prices Always the Lowest.

CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPARTMENT STORE.

New Bank Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

Professor Gleason returned from Whitewater Saturday.

James Harrigan returned Monday from a business trip to Chicago.

W. M. Langley returned Tuesday morning from his Chicago trip.

Mrs. Kate McIndoe was in the city of Wausau on a visit to relatives last week.

You can save money and get first quality of goods by buying at Gray's clearing sale.

School opened Monday morning with a full attendance in all the departments.

All goods at cost at Gray's during the clearing sale which lasts until February 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dingman, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., were in Rhinelander Tuesday visiting friends.

Miss Austin, who has been spending her holiday vacation at her home in the southern part of the state, returned to this city Saturday.

President Flagg, of Ripon College, will occupy the pulpit at Union church next Sunday morning and evening.

Dr. W. Towns, the eminent specialist, will be at the Fuller House again January 15. Those afflicted with nervous or chronic diseases should not fail to consult Dr. Towns.

The Ross Lumber Co. have a crew of over one hundred men at work at Monico Junction, putting in a camp. They will log 40,000,000 feet in that vicinity this winter, all of which is on their own land.

This being the week of prayer the service tonight in the Congregational church will be in the main building and all members of the Endeavor Societies, and especially the Juniors, are expected to be present.

All pathways, you know, like the road to Rome, take you to the Cash Department Store; so you have only to follow the well beaten trail of economy and 'twill lead you there, where you'll be sure to find everybody who is a friend to reliable goods at popular prices.

Read Cash Department Store ad. in another column.

George Clayton was down to Wausau over Sunday.

Bert Swartout is at work for John Reardon in the drug store.

Dr. Packard spent a few days at Minneapolis last week on business.

The Turkish Bath parlors at Clifford's are doing a good business.

Fred T. Coon and wife spent the first of the year with relatives at Berlin.

A little daughter arrived at the residence of B. F. Edwards last Thursday.

Will Harrigan was over to Minneapolis and St. Paul last week on a business trip.

The Knights of the Maccabees are arranging for a grand ball to be given February 22.

A few more jackets and capes left at Gray's. Don't forget that they are going at half price.

Ed. Stoltzman returned Saturday from his home in Lind, where he spent the holidays.

Buy your underwear at Gray's where you can get it at wholesale prices. It must be sold.

Miss Mattie Vaughn returned Saturday from Chicago, where she spent her vacation with friends.

Young men and old, of whatever habit of life, our complete lines of clothing are sure to afford just what you want.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Sheriff Stevens was at Milwaukee recently attending the meeting of incoming sheriffs, who are to go before the legislature with a bill to allow them to hold the office more than one term.

Walt. Johnson was over from Osceola Mills last week for a few days. While here he arranged for lumber for putting up a store building 74x100 feet which will be built at that place for the extensive stock of general merchandise carried by Stoltzman & Johnson, who have a monopoly on the trade in that line in that section.

R. Otto, of State Line, is here on business.

Senator D. E. Riordan is in the city today on business.

Miss Nellie Cole is visiting friends at Grand Rapids this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown spent the holidays at Waupaca.

J. O. Thayer, of Milwaukee, was in town Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Flanner visited friends at Wausau over the holidays.

The New Year starts out with all kinds of weather for any of the months.

W. C. Ogden was laid up the greater part of last week with an attack of pneumonia.

Chester Pingry returned Sunday night to Madison where he is attending the State University.

Ben Godkin, of Bay City, is in the city looking after some logging business which he is interested in.

Senator Riordan and wife left for Madison last Saturday to look up an abiding place during the session.

George Rice, one of Wausau's society leaders and a popular machinery salesman, was interviewing lumbermen here Monday.

A heap of comfort in our overcoats. There's style and durability too—a hard combination to beat.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Tramps are bolder than usual this winter but the cold which is coming will have the effect of keeping them off doorsteps.

The Misses LaSelle and Miss Mable Chafee entertained a party of their friends at cards Tuesday evening at the Rapids House.

Chas. McIndoe's friends are pleased to see him out again and able to attend to his dental business after an illness of three months.

I am in a position to do sewing by the day or week and respectfully solicit work in that line.

d10-tf BERTHA SANDERS.

The party who stole the grindstone from the Rhinelander wood mill can get the frame for same by calling at the Rhinelander Iron Co.'s office.

Go to Harry Ashton's and see the trout. They are beauties. You can also on same trip buy 3 J. A. cigars for 25 cents. He has a fine line of tobacco, cigars and pipes.

Miss Blanche Barton, of Waupaca, arrived here last week. She will make her home with her sister, Mrs. B. F. Edwards, and will attend the high school during the remainder of the school year.

E. S. Shepard returned Monday from Cheboygan, Mich., where he has been for the past two months in company with Benj. Sweet and Gid. Young looking land for the Pfister & Vogel Syndicate, of Milwaukee.

We are in receipt of a lot of neat blotters from Fred Coon, of Rhinelander, proprietor of the Fuller House. He undoubtedly understands the value of printer's ink and will make a success of whatever he undertakes—Minocqua Times.

Chicken thieves are making themselves numerous now-a-days and several men are watching nights with shot guns for the miscreants. Two pet hens were taken from one roost last week and the owner is in a very bad frame of mind in consequence. He said that one of these days the chickens would taste like crow to the parties who had stolen them.

The first term of lessons taken by the dancing class, under the instruction of Mrs. Cresson, was concluded last week. Many of those who took the course were desirous of continuing for another term, and a movement toward that end was originated with the result that a class even larger than the first was signed. The new class will meet for the first time tomorrow night.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold at Palace Drug Store.

P. N. Hammer is laid up with the grippe this week.

Miss Anna Alban spent New Years in Wausau with relatives and friends.

L. M. Salsich, the Star Lake lumberman, was in the city on business Monday.

Attorney Samuel Walker spent the holidays with his parents at Wauwatosa.

Geo. F. Moss was here yesterday in the interests of the Standard Paper Co., of Milwaukee.

Miss Hattie Staddler, of Milwaukee, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne this week.

Luther Brown, after spending the holidays with his parents, returned to his school at Madison Sunday night.

Cross-cut saws gummed at the Rhinelander Iron Co. A new apparatus for this purpose enables us to put old saws in first-class shape.

tf.

Misses May and Helen Brown, Miss Helen Alban, L. H. Wheeler and W. D. Brown attended the Elk's annual ball at Wausau last Friday night.

Allen James, who has been spending the holidays in this city with Judge Alban's family, returned yesterday to Appleton where he is attending school.

Rogers & Losie report that business in the wagon making line never was better. At no previous year have so many orders been received, and their workmen are kept busy supplying the demand.

Mike Holland came down from Munising Sunday to attend to some business matters and to visit friends here. He says that Munising is now a town of twenty-five hundred people and that it is doing as well as any town in these times.

Miss Evelyn Foster, of Merrill, spent a portion of last week in Rhinelander, a guest at the residence of Ed. Rogers. She went to Bradley Saturday morning where she will teach the remainder of the year, in place of Miss Edna Douglass, who resigned to accept a position in the office of the Register of Deeds.

Persons who journeyed to the different places of worship Sunday did so with fear in their hearts, not for the wrath to come, but from the immediate danger which accompanied the trip. Ice covered everything out of doors and navigation of any sort was accomplished only by the strictest attention to the law of gravity. No serious falls were reported but it was largely due to the fact that the majority of the people stayed inside.

This office acknowledges the receipt of copies of "The Great Round World," a weekly publication for children, published at No. 59 Fifth Ave., New York City, by William Beverley Harison. The leading topics of the day are dealt with in a manner to be easily understood by the young. Illustrations fitting the leading subjects are used and the little magazine is sure to interest the young purchaser. The subscription price is $2.50 per year or five cents per copy.

Monday saw the change of officials of the county for the next two years. It was accomplished here without any commotion. In the sheriff's office, Ben Smith and family moved out and Will Stevens moved into the jail. There is no change in the Under-Sheriff's office. The appointment of deputies has not yet been announced. In the county clerk's, county treasurer's and superintendent of schools offices there was no change. District Attorney Miller succeeds Mr. Billings and in the court clerk's office Lige Sturdevant is now the clerk instead of the deputy. Mac Douglass took possession of the Register's office at noon. Miss Douglass, his daughter, will have charge of the work of the office, at which she is very competent. Archie Sievwright takes hold as county surveyor and George Pingry continues as coroner. Inasmuch as none of the county officials have patronage of any amount at their disposal, there is never much interest in their taking hold. If they had a few good offices to distribute there would be plenty of interest in their inauguration. The new officials are all Republicans except County Clerk Brennan, who was again elected by Republican votes, and all are good men and thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of their respective places. The county will be well served and we hope all of them will enjoy and profit by their positions.

H. J. Fall returned Monday from a holiday visit with his family at Hudson, Wis.

Miss Lena Sanford left Saturday for Merrill where she will visit friends and relatives for a few weeks.

Nice furnished room for rent in private residence, near central part of city. Terms reasonable. Inquire at this office. j7-tf

Installation of the newly elected officers of Flambeau Lodge, K. of P., takes place in the lodge rooms tomorrow evening.

It is our business to furnish rubbers to the wearers—the greatest values for the least money will only be found at the Cash Department Store.

Prescott Calkins has been appointed Under-Sheriff and has entered upon his duties. Prescott is a good officer and Sheriff Stevens was petitioned very strongly to make the appointment.

The people of this county are considerably interested in the game laws and as the incoming legislature is to pass a new one it would seem to be a good plan to have the local parties who are interested give expression to some of their ideas. What do you want and what had we ought to have? Do you want deer killed in November or December? Do you want a tax levied on all hunters from out of the state? Do you want trout slaughtered as usual or do you want the law to provide for the protection of them? The more the meritorious features of any such legislation is agitated the easier it will be to get it incorporated into a law.

The music box fad took quite a hold on the people here and for a while it looked as though the men were going daft on the Reginas which cost big money and play like a band. As it is now there are three or four streets where you can hear at any time the strains of the Danube waltz or the New Bully, while from across the street will come in cold metallic tones the announcement that My Mother was a Lady and from the next door you will hear the aftertime of the William Tell prayer. But as Squier says he is through with the rifle business for a while there will probably not be any more.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store.

Crushed Stone for Street Work.

The stone crusher question has recently been agitated in the surrounding cities and we have yet to hear of an instance where the machine failed to give satisfaction. One was tried at Antigo last Tuesday and did its work without a hitch. The officials of that city decided that crushed stone was the most economical for good street making, and at the same time more durable than any other material obtainable, and the city owns no stone ledges and is obliged to purchase the rock at that. Rhinelander has all the advantages in the world for this class of street making. It has the rock and it is easily got at. The crusher which was sent here on approval a few years ago was tried and found wanting by the purchasing committee, owing to the lack of power furnished by the engine which was used to operate it. If power sufficient to properly work the crusher had been applied the result would very likely have been different and we would today have had streets to be proud of. There is a short strip of road near the Northwestern depot which will give the observer a good idea of what crushed stone will do. It was made by the street commissioner and the stone was broken by jail labor at the work house. This little stretch is as hard and firm as a person could wish to see and is by far the best piece of street in the city.

It would be a good plan for our committee on roads to look into this matter and see if there is not some way of putting the city thoroughfares in at least as good condition as those of our neighbors, who have fewer advantages in the way of rough material to work on.

Wheat Report.

Wheat opened at the Chicago Board of Trade this morning at 82 cents and dropped in thirty minutes to 81½. Advices from Liverpool and New York indicate weak market for today.

The New North is indebted to the Postal Telegraph Co. for the above information. Short reports of the condition of the Chicago market will be given every Thursday.

A Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold at Palace Drug Store.

Big Timber Deal in Vilas County.

The Land Log and Lumber Co. have added another block of one hundred and fifty million feet of elegant virgin pine forest to the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company's deal with them.

The timber is situated in Town 39, north of Range 7 east, just north of Tomahawk Lake. The original contract between the parties included about one hundred and twenty million feet and was cut on shares, so to speak, the outcome of which was so satisfactory all around that the L. L. L. Co. added about fifty-two million some time ago and now one hundred and fifty million feet or thereabouts.

Logging is progressing on the whole thing as a body where it is necessary to cut patches that have been burned over or wind falled, which if left over another summer would be damaged as a result. This consolidated arrangement insures the saving also of the exposed standing timber consequent upon the litter and supplies the logs for their mill at Arbor Vitae and insures them eight or ten years of future stock.

Hazelhurst.

Mr. Jake Biever is back in the saw mill.

The planing mill and box factory started Tuesday after a few days shut down for repairs.

Mr. Manthy's brother, of Watertown, is here learning telegraphy.

Mr. Hudson, of Minocqua, is driving team for Mr. Mickolson.

Mr. Wm. Gillette gave a dance New Year's night which was well attended and enjoyed. The music of Mr. Ray Kennedy was lively and the best heard in the hall for some time.

Some one said Coxey cut a tree down without "nicheing it." Now whoever was so mean as to try to throw such a reflection on Jim's reputation for sound sense ought to be severely punished.

The prices of necessities of life rise and fall with the times and seasons, but in this case it was a fall in sugar and our poor Barbe went with it. After purchasing fifty cents worth of the sweet stuff he started for his shop. Now there is a pair of stairs which have a faculty of accumulating ice whenever the weather will permit, and upon reaching them he attempted to do a very peculiar act. He pointed his feet towards the south, his arms to the east and west and with his eyes directed in the act of reading the stars, he descended the stairs. Upon reaching the bottom he stood erect and slowly putting the remains of Claus Spreckels in a paper bag as the heavy blue air was gathering around him went to his shop. He estimates his loss at 50 cents as there was no doctor's fees.

To Let.

I have a contract to let for hauling 900,000 feet of logs, from 2½ to 4½ miles. Call on or address

S. G. TUTTLE,

d21-tf Rhinelander, Wis.

Lawrence Doyle has slabs, and hard wood for sale. Those wishing anything in the wood line can leave orders at Crane & Fenelon's and he will attend to them.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that at a Regular Term of the County Court to be held in and for said County, at the Probate office in the City of Rhinelander in said County on the 1st Tuesday, being the 2nd day of February A. D. 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Mary J. Johnson, of the Town of Hazelhurst, in said County for the appointment of Mary J. Johnson or some other suitable person as guardian of the person and estate of Eugene Johnson, Lottie Chauser, Robert Johnson, Wilter Johnson, Elias Johnson and Louis Johnson, of Hazelhurst, in said County, minor heirs of Lewis Johnson, deceased. By order of the Court.

Dated January 6th, 1897.

JAS. W. MCCORMICK, County Judge.

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THE STORY TELLER

ELLEN'S ULTIMATUM.

"I see you have a tall hat, John:
I thought that you despised 'em.
I never heard a man run on
The way you criticized 'em."
"Oh, yes; but Ellen said," quoth John,
"And said it plain and flat,
A beau to suit her must have on
A stylish stove-pipe hat;
I wished to suit her as her beau,
And bought a stove-pipe hat, you know."

"I see, too, you've a diamond ring:
But once you used to swear
It was an ostentatious thing
No modest man should wear."
"That was my former view," said John,
"But years new wisdom bring,
And Ellen said I must put on
At least one diamond ring:
I had no courage to demur,
And so I wear the ring for her."

"Your silver watch has been replaced,
I notice, by a gold one,
A gold one elegantly chased—
Much better than your old one.
You used to say a watch of gold
Was useless ostentation—"
"I've changed," said John, "as I've grown old.
My point of observation:
Her Ellen no coarse man would wed
Who wore a silver watch, she said."

"I see you've changed your former shoes
For those of patent leather—
A kind you swore you'd never use
While nature held together."
"Don't quote," said John, "my former views:
'Tis useless to restate 'em:
I bought these patent-leather shoes
At Ellen's ultimatum:
She vowed no husband she would choose
Who wore plain, common-leather shoes."

"Now you and Ellen soon will wed?"
At this did John turn yellow.
"Why, she's run off," he sadly said,
"And with another fellow."
"How did this other fellow dress,
What did the man have on?"
"Slouch hat, brass ring, brass watch—and, yes—
Old cowhide boots," said John:
"Old cowhide boots, brass watch, brass ring,
Slouch hat and all that sort of thing."
—Sam Walter Foss, in Town Topics.

THE BROWN CLOAK.

"I DON'T know as I've got anything to give," said Farmer Foxglove, looking dubiously around the kitchen.

Widow Waterman gave a little sniff of mingled depreciation and humility.

"Times is very hard with me, Mr. Foxglove," said she. "I hain't had no work since August, and there ain't nothin' to eat in the house."

"You don't tell me!" said the farmer, who was the softest-hearted of men. "Here, give me your basket! Philena'll say I'm an old fool; but I don't care."

With a trepidation not unlike the sensation of a schoolboy who robs an orchard for the first time, he went into the buttery and helped himself to half a cold roast fowl, a loaf of rye bread, a goodly wedge of yellow butter cut of a covered stone jar, and three-quarters of a juicy apple pie. Then he opened Mrs. Foxglove's especial tea caddy and filched a handful of the fragrant dried leaves, which he wrapped up in brown paper and put beside the other viands. And, chancing to notice how thin and inadequate the poor old woman's shawl was, he recklessly took down an old bombazine cloak, originally a bright brown, but now faded in as many streaks as a zebra hide, which had hung from time immemorial in the back entry.

"There ain't no more use in that old duds," he thought. "And it'll keep the cold out, and if Philena makes a fuss I'll give her a new blanket shawl."

Mrs. Waterman went off rejoicing. Presently Mrs. Foxglove and Seraphina came home from the weekly meeting of

"YOU DON'T TELL ME!"

the Society for the Helpers of the Heathen in jubilant spirits.

"George Paterson was there," said Mrs. Foxglove. "He said he came after his aunt, but it's my belief that he wanted to walk home with Seraphina."

Seraphina hung down her head and said nothing.

"La, me!" said Mrs. Foxglove, from the kitchen. "What has come to things? Here's the cold chicken and the apple pie gone! And the cover off the butter jar, too!"

"Y—yes," said the farmer, coughing. "I—I got sort o' hungry, so I thought I'd jest take a snack."

"Where's the bombazine cloak, pa?" said Seraphina, after the somewhat frugal supper, as she took the milking pail. "It's raining a little, and the cows haven't come home from pasture yet."

"If I had a pair of eyes I'd use them," said Mrs. Foxglove, coming to the rescue and viewing the row of empty pegs with an eager glance. "Well, I declare! Nehemiah," turning to her husband, "that comes of leaving you to keep house. You must have gone off and left the door open, and some tramp has got in and robbed us."

"I did just step out to the woodpile for some more logs," said the farmer, thankful for the avenue of escape that was opened to him. "But I wasn't gone long."

He wriggled uneasily in his cushioned rocking-chair.

"I wish old Mrs. Waterman had been in Jericho before she came here!" he said to himself.

Meanwhile pretty Seraphina, singing softly to herself, folded an old striped shawl around her taper shoulders, and went out to the pastures after the truant company of cows.

Old Tulip's bell was jangling among the silver-stemmed birches on the bleak hill; they were already on the homeward path, but Seraphina loitered unnecessarily on the footbridge that spanned a brawling brook.

All was still and dusk; a certain frosty sweetness was in the autumn air, and

"SERAPHINA!"

the only visible person was a woman farther down the brook, who was dipping out water.

Suddenly there was another step—strong, swift and full of purpose. Seraphina's eyes brightened; a vivid color rose into her cheeks.

"There he comes now!" she murmured. "There comes George!"

To her surprise and dismay, however, the cavalier did not come up the hill, but stayed his steps beside the other woman below.

"He is throwing his arms around her neck," thought the indignant Seraphina. "He is—yes, he is actually kissing her! But I don't care. Why should I care? I'm sure it don't matter to me."

Seraphina hurried the cows home and finished the milking in less time than it had ever taken her before. She was just carrying in the foaming pail when a tall figure approached.

"Seraphina!"

"Pray don't trouble yourself to speak to me," said Seraphina, with a toss of the head. "Or if you do, please call me 'Miss Foxglove!'"

And Seraphina vanished through the kitchen door.

"What's the matter, Phiny?" said her mother, noticing the girl's quick movements and heightened color.

"Nothing, ma," said Seraphina.

It was getting toward nine o'clock when there came a knock at the door. Mrs. Foxglove opened it. There stood the Widow Waterman.

"I hope I'm not intruding," said Mrs. Waterman, "but here's the brown bombazine cloak, Mr. Foxglove, and, humbly thanking you all the same, I'd rather not wear it."

"Eh?" said Mr. Foxglove, in amazement.

"It was very kind of you to give it to me," went on Mrs. Waterman, to the utter discomfiture of the poor farmer, "but there's some things as human flesh and blood can bear, and to have Deacon Pullaby's son asking if he could not see me home when I came out of the store, and Mr. Ferdinand Fluff saying was I to be at the dance at Melinda Edwards' on Tuesday night, and might he call for me at eight o'clock—well, it's rather upsetting. But the worst of it all was when I went to get a little water at the brook. A young fellow seized hold of me and was going to kiss me. I believe it's the brown cloak as done it all," with a meaning glance at Seraphina Foxglove. "So, if you would please take it back, I'll try and get along with my old shawl a spell longer. And the roast chicken was very good, sir, and that apple pie couldn't be beat."

There was a moment's direful silence, and then Mrs. Waterman sidled out of the room and betook herself once more to the mysterious silence of the night.

"Well, I declare!" said Mrs. Foxglove.

"Ma, don't scold pa," said Seraphina, halfway between laughing and crying.

The farmer feebly rubbed his hands.

"I think I'll go to bed," said he.

And he went. Seraphina, running out for a pitcher of water, the last thing before shutting the house for the night, nearly stumbled against George Paterson.

"Goodness me! what are you doing here?" said Seraphina.

"I can't go home and sleep, Seraphina, while you are angry with me," said the poor young fellow, who was very desperately in love. "What have I done?"

"Nothing," she answered. "Except—except that you can't blame me for being jealous when I see you hugging and kissing the Widow Waterman!"

"It was the cloak, Seraphina — the brown cloak that misled me," pleaded George. "I thought it was you."

"Oh, it's all very well to talk!" said Seraphina.

Mrs. Foxglove thought Seraphina had never before been so long in bringing a pitcher of water. To George Paterson, however, the moments seemed winged; but nevertheless he went home rejoicing.—Woman's Journal.

—Wild horses are found in great numbers both in Asia, North and South America.

KEEPING A HOLIDAY.

How Shall We Plan to Get from It All the Good It Can Give?

What is sure to make it a red-letter day?

What is the very best way to spend it? How shall we plan to get from it all that it can give? To make the very most of a single day, a holiday, a day that we are at liberty to spend as we like, may be something of a puzzle.

It suggests the question—what do you care most about doing with all your time? Time is the stuff of which life is made, and just to be sure of what we care most to do with it is worth thinking about.

Most young people, and in fact pretty much all persons, have some favorite occupation or study, or both in one, some special direction in which they are strongly drawn, that lies outside of the daily necessary routine of work. For those who have ordinarily but little leisure (and in this busy work-a-day world this includes the majority), the indulgence of this private liking is a capital use for at least a part of the holiday. It may lead to important results or it may not—the thing we are most eager to do may be a mere amusement of which we soon tire, or it may be the thing that we were made to do, the real serious business of our lives, which circumstances have seemed to put beyond our reach, yet which perseverance will enable us to achieve.

However that may be, there is no question about the pleasure of doing the thing one likes best. It may be music or history, or football, or wood-carving, or what not—there is certainly a very keen satisfaction in following one's own personal taste. And the chances are that if you are enough in earnest, something worth while will come of it. Too much is made of the motive of making money. It is well to remember that there is another kind of satisfaction in good work, in every kind of employment, done for its own sake. It does not make much difference what the work is. Any kind of useful or beautiful thing done, in the measure in which the heart is thrown into it, doing one's very best for the sake of seeing it well done, is good and satisfying. Time spent in this way is well spent.

If there is any such thing as a secret of happiness, it is surely this—make others happy. And all good work is an antidote for selfishness. Not only that, but it is one of the surest, most lasting and rightful sources of continual happiness. To talk about work as the best play—the best resource—for enjoying a holiday, seems on the surface a contradiction. But the best play is not idleness merely. To be worth having, it must be some kind of activity, and to be really delightful, it must be something loved. To make the most of a holiday, then, it is quite fair to do the very thing that you care for personally, however unimportant it may appear to somebody else.

Something is due to the day itself. Is it Thanksgiving day? Are we not more ready to give thanks in sincerity for material blessings, for abundant food and rich dress, prosperity in the shape of money, houses and lands, than for better culture and richer gains in building up our own characters and lives? Yet these are worth more.

Is it Christmas? Do we think of it as a time of gifts, of merry making, of unusual gayety and self-indulgence, or do we care first for its higher meanings? Do we make it a time of good will toward all, a time for earnest thought and generous deeds to promote the welfare of those whom we love, first, but also, so far as we may, of all our human brothers and sisters?

Even on a holiday, and perhaps most on a holiday, when our time is free from ordinary claims, a little honest discussion with one's self of the very best uses and objects to which we can devote a little of our time will not come amiss.—Country Gentleman.

Black Men in Persia.

Old inscriptions and carvings have shown that there existed in ancient Persia members of a race of black skinned men, who possessed features resembling those of Africans. The origin of these people, as well as their apparent disappearance in modern times, have furnished puzzling questions for ethnologists. Some have supposed that in prehistoric times the greater part of southern Asia was occupied by a primitive black race, of which only vestiges remained when the empires of Babylonia and Assyria arose. Lately descendants of the black men who figured in the early history of Persia are believed to have been found by the Russian explorer, Dr. Daniloff, dwelling among the mountains near Shiraz, east of the Persian gulf. These people, although they still form an independent group, mingle with the surrounding population, as in ancient times, and find employment at long distances from their home. Some of them are to be seen in the city of Teheran.—Youth's Companion.

Advantages of Sleep.

In reply to the question: Is it wise for a man to deny himself and get along with a few hours' sleep a day, to do more work? Tesla, the great electrician, replied: "That is a great mistake I am convinced. A man has just so many hours to be awake and the fewer of these he uses up each day the more days they will last, that is the longer he will live. I believe that a man might live 200 years if he would sleep most of the time. That is why negroes often live to advanced old age, because they sleep so much. It is said that Gladstone sleeps 17 hours every day; that is why his faculties are still unimpaired in spite of his great age. The proper way to economize life is to sleep every moment that is not necessary or desirable that you should be awake."—Popular Science News.

—Assyrian monumental records show that cavalry and war chariots were used at least 2500 B.C.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

AT THE CROSSING.

Now at the crossing, boy, you stand,
With sturdy heart and strong right hand,
Ruddy cheek by the breezes fanned,
And sunshine streaming o'er the land.

Boy at the crossing, look! awake!
Oh, be sure of the road you take!

Boy at the junction, now beware!
For many roads are crossing there,
And sin's deceitful thoroughfare
Seems bright and smiling—have a care!

Oh, study well before you choose
Which you will take and which refuse!

Right roads crossed by the roads of sin,
Naught to tell but the voice within
Where right shall cease and wrong begin;
You will be tempted: men have been.

For strange roads cross roads everywhere,
And you at the junction—boy, beware!

Pause at the crossing, boy, to-day,
And count the costs, dear, while you may.
Think of the mother far away,
And breathe the prayers she used to say.

Then all your doubts will disappear,
And show the right road, straight and clear.
—Carrie V. Shaw, in Golden Days.

SMARTEST FIRE HORSE.

"Nigger" Is as Full of Tricks as He Is Full of Intelligence.

"Nigger" is the pride of the fire department of St. Louis.

There are 223 horses in good and regular standing in the city fire department. They have fulfilled the requirements of being not less than six, nor more than seven, years old on joining the department; of weighing 1,200 pounds in order to run with engine and hose carts, or 1,600 pounds to trot off with the hook and ladder truck. They are sound, well built and active according to the specifications. They are of various colors and habits, temperament and heredity, but Nigger leads them all.

He is a powerful, coal black fellow with eyes like black diamonds. He is as susceptible to a caress as a kitten and is in a state of superlative felicity when a visitor deigns to tarry at his stall and rub Nigger's nose, as black as sooty velvet. Nigger puts up at engine house No. 7. He occupies the middle stall on the left side and looks out meditatively upon the sights of Seventh street near Franklin avenue. But the fire alarm changes all that. He tosses his head aloft. His eyes gleam with imprisoned fire. His limbs are tense with excitement and he bursts from his stall with the speed of a cannon ball. He dashes to the middle space before the hose cart and bends his handsome head beneath the suspended harness rack. He rushes away to the fire as to a gambol in the pasture he left not many years ago.

When the company returns the other horses may need some guidance or urging to their stalls. Not so Nigger. He shakes himself free from the last incubus of harness, and backs off, a distance of 20 feet, to his proper habitation, and relapses into contemplation. Nigger is so completely self-reliant and so entirely reliable that he has come to be regarded as the most intelligent horse in the fire department. The firemen in engine house No. 7 say he is a self-made horse, that he took to the life of the fire department as a duck to water. He was led to his place at the first alarm after his entry into the department, and he rushed to his particular post the next time as though he had been to the fire-manner born. He has never disappointed his admirers; never been sulky or stupid or sick for an hour since his debut upon the fiery stage.

SOME OF NIGGER'S TRICKS.

Nigger is in his equine prime, somewhat less than ten years old. There are some veterans in the department that number their age by two decades, equivalent to the human "allotted threescore and ten."

"What becomes of the horses of the fire department?" said Chief Swingley. "We keep them as long as they can do their work. After that we sell them to the highest bidder. Some of them go back to farms where most of them come from. No, we don't pension them yet. That is something that remains to be considered."—St. Louis Republic.

The Little Toe Is Doomed.

It seems that there are to be no more little toes. A comparative anatomist declares that the little toe must go, and announces gravely that already it is showing signs of degeneracy. Once upon a time it seems that the horse was the possessor of four well-developed toes, whereas now he has but one to save his life. But that toe is a great one. And man's toe that is to survive "the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds" is to be the great one; so this wise scientific anatomist says.

Why Noah Was Wise.

Teacher—Who was the wisest man?
Tommy—Noah.
Teacher—Noah?
Tommy—Yes'm. He was the only man who knew enough to come in when it rained.—Chicago Record.

A WALTONIAN TALE.

Duck Seeks Aid to Rescue Her Mate from a Box Trap.

Some time ago I was up in Wisconsin hunting and fishing with a party of as jolly fellows as you would want to be with. Game and fish were plenty, and each one in the party enjoyed himself in the way he desired, with his rifle, fowling piece or tackle. When evening came each one had a new experience to relate—some daring adventure to tell his companions around the camp fire. The vieing with each other, and the guying each author received, when the story was beyond probability, was enough to tax the wits of our best story-teller in his next endeavor, that he might keep pace with the rest. I cannot say that everything that was told around that camp fire during our three weeks' stay would stand the test of the usual oath administered to witnesses in court, yet under all circumstances each member of our party banked on his honor and

HE RAISED HIS GUN.

integrity, and at times was heroic in his own defense. We were simply lucky that none of us were called upon to "second" in an "affair of honor" out in those Wisconsin wild woods.

The story that I am about to relate was told for the truth, yet no one was an eye-witness, and hence I can only vouch for it by telling you that I told it, and when you understand the logo of this tale it will present itself forcibly to your doubting minds as "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

We have all read stories time and again of the instinct of animals in domestic life, but I have never read anything like what I have to relate, and hence it may serve to advance the knowledge already acquired in this direction.

I left camp early one morning with tackle in hand to try my Waltonian skill in one of the little streams that emptied its waters into the lake, on the shores of which we had pitched our tents. I had also taken my fowling piece along for any emergency that might arise. On reaching a desirable place where my piscatorial art could be used, as I thought, to the best advantage, I threw out my lines, and seated myself in a convenient place to await a "bite." After some patient waiting without even as much as a "nibble" to remunerate my loss of time, I was attracted by a strange noise emanating from a clump of stout bushes that skirted the stream not far away. I took up my gun and started in that direction to discover the cause. I had only proceeded a few steps when out from the bush waddled as fine a mallard as anyone would wish for a roast. "Ah!" thought I, as I raised the gun. "I'll just take you in." But the strange action of the duck called me from any intention to slay it, and I did not fire. The raising of the gun did not stop or disturb the bird in the least. On it came toward me, each moment increasing its peculiar action, violently shaking its wings, and bobbing up and down, trying in every way, as I now know, to attract my attention. I stood still to watch it. She would advance in this way toward me and then with a volley of short "quacks" retreat hastily toward the bush. It repeated this several times and each time with seeming more earnestness. I then resolved to follow it. I had no doubt it had a purpose in all this maneuver. I was right in my conjecture. The duck led the way into the bush, keeping directly in front of me and just out of my reach. I followed to where, near the brink of the stream, was an old box trap, and in it secure and fast was the male of the pair. The female with the usual sagacity of that sex undertook to free her mate, and I resolved to repay her effort. I lifted the box, and that instant they were wild ducks once more. Away they went as fast as wing and and air could carry them, presuming, I suppose, on the perfidy of man and that I would shoot if they would give me a chance.

I went back to my lines pondering over the question: Do not the wild beast and fowl of the air know that man hath been given the wisdom to conquer and subdue all things?

I told this at the campfire that night, but no one could or would offset it, and at that I went to bed, the proud champion of the day.

GUY ROYAL.

Alligators Fight a Duel.

A Florida alligator, six feet long, and a Mississippi alligator, four feet long, both kept in a basin at the public fountain at Anderson, Ind., fought a duel recently. They fought for an hour without injuring each other. At the end of that time the Mississippi reptile failed to dodge a snap made by the other, and was fatally wounded. As soon as the Floridian got a taste of blood he dispatched the defeated, and coolly made a meal of him. The alligators left the water of the basin and fought on a wide stone ledge inside the inclosure. They balanced themselves on their tails, and, standing upright, charged each other dexterously.

FOX HOUNDS.

A Description of a Hunt That Makes One's Blood Tingle.

We became aware, from the shouts of the darkies, as they urged the dogs into the thickets, that these animals had names of famous flavor, though their appellations had not been bestowed by one who possessed a fine sense of the historical or chronological unities, says Lippincott's. "Hi, yo' Clovis!" "Come hyar, Uneas!" "Git on, Brutus, git on! What yo' sulkin' 'bout?" These ejaculations were accompanied by sundry kicks, delivered upon the representatives of these and other renowned characters. To such uses do men's names come after death.

After the disappearance of the hounds in the thicket we rode slowly along the devious ways of the pine lands, listening intently for that peculiar canine cry which announces the discovery of a trail. It was not long delayed, for gray foxes are almost as numerous in eastern Virginia as rabbits are in the western states. Suddenly, amidst the chorus of sharp, short yelps, we heard a long-drawn, wailing cry which at night would be interpreted as a cry of the banshee, but which, ringing out on the air of a bright November morning, loses its ominous significance for every one except the trail has been "struck." As the cry rose and swelled and was taken up by 20 other mouths, our slow-filing cavalcade became enthused with the life and animation of a cavalry company that has just received orders to charge. Reins were tightened, knees were pressed closer to the saddles, hats were pulled down over eyes and men leaned forward over their horses' necks like jockeys waiting for the fall of the starter's flag.

Curious Cuban Caves.

There is a series of small and large caverns in the marble rocks of the Cuban mountains which are being gradually filled up, and that, too, in a most remarkable manner. The common land snails, of which there are so many species and varieties in Cuba, make these caves a resort during the dry season. They congregate on the floors of the caverns in immense numbers and millions of them never leave. The reason is this: The water which drops from the roofs or ceiling of the different caverns contains a large per cent. of carbonate of lime. When the water evaporates the lime is left behind, and, acting as a cement, it glues great layers of the snail shells together every year. This process going on season after season is gradually filling up the Cuban caves, and it is only a question of time when there will not be a single cavern left on the island.

Danger Environs Us

If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent. It is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medicinal safeguard. Wherever the endemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease, in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness.

BERHAM—"It took three hours for our parade to pass a given point." Mrs. Berham—"Was the given point a saloon?"—Truth.

LAME and lame—lame back. St. Jacobs Oil cures it promptly, surely.

THERE are said to be three men in Atchison who paid for monuments to the memory of their wives' first husbands.—Atchison Globe.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

NO INVITATION, we think, ever caused quite as much talk as the telephone.—Yonkers Statesman.

A DULL, racking pain—neuralgia. Its sure cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

IT IS a great mistake for the young to despise what the old have learned by experience.—Ram's Horn.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

NO ONE can study elocution and not be affected afterward.—Atchison Globe.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

THERE is such a thing as having great influence without having great talent.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARNY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

THE reformer is a living declaration of war.—Ram's Horn.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

FOR a man to exert his power in doing good so far as he can is a glorious task.

COLD quickens rheumatism, but quickly, surely, St. Jacobs Oil cures it.

NOBODY says "yes," everybody says "yeh."—Atchison Globe.

Keep

Your blood pure, your appetite good and your digestive organs in healthy condition at this season, and thus avoid serious illness, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Plans of the Proposed Exposition in Milwaukee in 1898.

Hanging Gardens to Rival Those of Nero and Babylon—Novel and Beautiful Possibilities on the Lake Front.

The Hanging Gardens of Milwaukee are likely to attain a world-wide fame in the closing years of the nineteenth century, as did the hanging gardens of Babylon in the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar, thousands of years ago. This celebrity will surely come to Milwaukee if the plans now before the executive committee of Wisconsin Semi-Centennial exposition are carried out. These plans provide for a great terraced structure, semi-circular in form, at least 1,200 feet long, to be built at the northern extremity of the beautiful Milwaukee bay, surrounded by the splendid residence of Milwaukee's wealthy men, as the central edifice of an exposition, the varied features of which will be distributed along nearly two miles of the water front of Lake Michigan.

The principal exhibits of the exposition will be displayed in this structure, which will be a veritable hanging garden, the exterior being a mass of flowers, vines and vegetation of substantial growth, arranged as decorations to the architectural novelties that will abound.

Some of the Features.

On the several floors of the interior are to be displayed the exhibits under their various classifications. A broad open stairway will divide the two segments of the building. In the southern extremity are to be the machinery, electricity, mineral, forestry and transportation exhibits, while the northern segment will display the liberal arts, manufactures, agricultural, horticultural and fishery exhibits. The Fine Arts building will be a separate structure, and will be located north of the main building. The Women's and Children's building will also be separate, and there will be a mammoth casino on the water front. The government pier will be a promenade and a landing place for thousands from the various lake ports, who will come to the exposition by boat. Then there will be a mile of beach running northward from the government breakwater for the "Midway" features, the bicycle track and the live stock exhibit. Electric cars will run to the grounds from all the lines in the city, and access may be gained both from the top of the high bank and from the base of the bluff. An intramural elevated electric line will convey passengers from one end of the grounds to the other and will connect with the city street car system at both ends. The great auditorium, the main entrance to which will be on a level with the top of the high bank, will accommodate great musical festivals and other conventions of every description which will be held in connection with the exposition, and will remain as a permanent improvement to the city.

Raising the Money.

This is a brief outline of some of the features of the contemplated Wisconsin Semi-Centennial exposition which will run during the four or five months of the summer and autumn of 1898, and which is expected to eclipse in novelty and magnitude any exposition of a similar character ever held in the United States, excepting of course the world's fair. An active committee is now engaged in raising the money from Milwaukee business men that will be necessary to place the great exposition on a sound financial footing, with a practical certainty of success. Within the next few weeks the committee expect to be able to report that they have been successful, and a stock company with $1,000,000 capital will at once be organized to build the exposition and conduct it.

The Site Question.

The site question, which is usually the cause of much vexation in locating a great exposition, may be regarded as practically settled by the joint report of Landscape Architect Warren H. Manning, of Boston, and Architect A. C. Clas, of Milwaukee, who examined five proposed sites. They agree in the opinion that the advantages of the flushing tunnel site for the exposition are far superior to those of any others. Mr. Manning in describing the site in his report to the executive committee, says:

"The flushing works property is one and one-fourth miles from the city hall and is accessible by the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which runs along the face of the bluff from the station on Wisconsin street, and by the Farwell avenue line passing within two blocks of the works, and from which it would be practicable to carry a short spur to vacant land on top of the bluff. The North avenue line could be extended to the top of the bluff by a line between Lake park and the waterworks property, thus providing a direct line from the west side of the city. The Cambridge avenue line could also be connected with the Farwell avenue tracks by the building of only a few blocks of track, thus connecting the exposition directly with the south side. The splendid view over the lake to the east and northeast, and over the bay to the southeast is of importance in this site.

Near to Business.

"The proposed exposition site is on the eastern edge of the most densely populated district and nearer to the business and hotel sections than any other site, from which many visitors will come into the grounds frequently, who would only go to the grounds located at a distance, occasionally. The land between the base of the bluff and the water varies in width from a narrow strip to between 200 and 300 feet, and lies about 100 feet above the water level at the base of the bluff. On private property adjoining the proposed site some of the finest houses in the city are located. The proximity of the site to one of the finest residence sections, in which the greater part of the land is occupied by expensive homes and home grounds, is an attraction, and also a guarantee against the introduction of competing shows outside of the exposition grounds. Sewage can be very easily disposed of by leading it directly into the flushing tunnel, and an unlimited supply of water is available.

Hanging Gardens.

"Against the high curving bank of the flushing tunnel property a huge and impressive semi-circular structure can be built having a series of flat roofs, one above another, on which 'hanging gardens' could be established. Opportunities can probably be provided at other places on the face of the structure where a decoration of foliage can be secured that will give it a unique and pleasing effect. The motive of such a structure and such a decoration is suggested by the celebrated hanging gardens of Babylon. The axis of the building would center between the government pier and the flushing tunnel. At this point there should be a pier and some form of low structure to give emphasis to it. Provision should be made for an entrance near the top from the level of the city streets, for a station on the Northwestern railway on the next level below, and at the same level a station of an intramural exposition electric road to be established by the exposition company, or by the Milwaukee Street Railway company, for the purpose of making a connection from a station to be reached from the Wisconsin street line by a viaduct from Juneau park over the railroad, then to pass along the shore next to the Chicago & Northwestern track to the main building, then along the shore back of the special concession buildings to the electric car terminus at the south end of Lake park. This road would serve in the beginning to transport building material and later on would make all parts of the ground accessible and would be a source of revenue to the exposition company."

Architect Clas' Report.

The report of Architect Clas, made in connection with that of Landscape Architect Manning, gives an elaborate description of proposed exposition buildings and grounds, according to plans prepared by Mr. Clas. Mr. Clas says:

"Pursuant to the agreement made with Mr. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, I have laid out in plan and elevation a sufficient number of sketches to explain a general scheme of architectural arrangement for locating an exposition on the site designated as the flushing inlet and waterworks property, upon the landscape features of which Mr. Manning speaks in his individual report. In mentioning the subject of sites it is sufficient for me to say that I must agree with the landscape architect on the question of selection. To my mind the advantages of the flushing tunnel site over any of the others that have been suggested are so great that there is little ground for hesitation in choosing.

To Group Exhibits.

"The general level of the major portion of this site in relation to the high bluff upon which the main approach from the city would be located, gives opportunity for a most unusual, economical and particularly beautiful arrangement of the main buildings and the exhibiting space it would contain. The general scheme as shown in the sketches is for a homogeneous grouping of all the principal exhibits in a single building, which will form about two-fifths of a circle, with a greater radius, the center of which is located about half-way between the government pier and the city intake tunnel, and throws the outer circumference within about 75 feet of the Chicago & Northwestern railway tracks which follow the curve of the high bank at this place. A radial line taken through the middle of this segmental facade and continued beyond, strikes directly through the junction of Lafayette place and Summit avenue, at which point 200 feet in width of entrance gates or stiles, flanked by two monumental columns, will provide the grand entrance to the exposition. This entrance will give upon a platform level with the city streets above mentioned and with the topmost level of the Exposition buildings, thus admitting of an unbroken passage, on the same level, from the street car terminals directly to the highest roof garden, from which will be seen at once the splendor of the entire exposition and of its setting at the water's edge of Lake Michigan.

Administration Building.

"Before reaching the roof garden, however, the visitor will have passed a domed structure of impressive and monumental design for the purpose of administration and to seat, in auditorium, a congregation of 10,000 people at one time. Toward the entrance platform and toward the lake, entrance porticos to this building, of two stories in height, will shelter balconies hung between the columns. The entrance platform has an area of about 100,000 square feet and would be a convenient and commodious space in which to gather parties together, for purposes of rendezvous. Into this platform from the line of the main building and on each side of the grand staircase will extend open covered pavilions, their floors 20 feet lower than the platform. These pavilions carry along the same horizontal lines and arcades that are seen in the sectional facades between which the gradual descent of the staircase to the main floor level and the open terrace and esplanade beyond, is made: are in fact treated as wings of the main building.

An Imposing View.

"The descent of 60 feet to the esplanade may be made a most interesting progress by the breaking up of the total height into short flights and long levels, somewhat as shown on the plans, and by placing balustrades with statuary at various points on the way down. Standing on the top space between the two halves of the main building or upon the terrace beyond in a line with the opening, a vista up the giant staircase with the Administration building as the focal point and the blue sky beyond, should be very imposing.

The Gardens as a Feature.

"The entire main building is divided on the main floor into departments radially, thus giving to each department the entire width of the building and consequently light from both sides. Above the height of the first story the building is divided in half longitudinally, or rather is carried up to the height of another story only on the terrace side of a line bisecting its width, the portion toward the lake being at this level (the roof of the main floor departments) transformed into a garden similar to that already spoken of as on a level with the approaches to the exposition, on the roof of the second floor exhibits.

A Beautiful Sight.

"It is largely upon these gardens that the scheme depends for its uniqueness and beauty, and when it is considered that they will occupy the entire length of the segmental roof and are 125 feet in width, interrupted only by long, narrow skylights placed at intervals in their length to give additional light to the exhibits underneath; that they will be inclosed with balustrades forming the crowning feature of the facades as seen from below, but intended to be so planted and hung and intertwined with plants and vines that even from below the character of the inclosure will be manifest; it is easy to imagine and not difficult to constitute these gardens a sight as beautiful and inspiring as we are told were those of the Emperor Nero; or the splendid gardens of Babylon in the Biblical era.

All Parts Connected.

"The height of the first garden is 20 feet above the ground; of the second 40. Visitors could enter directly upon either of the roof gardens, and from thence descend at any point by one of the ample and easy stairways provided at frequent intervals around the building and running from the highest garden to the main floor. Or they could enter at once the second story exhibits from the main staircase and at any point pass out of these on to the lower roof garden whence a broad passage upon either side of the central opening leads directly to the main staircase again. Over this central opening and connecting the two halves of the lower garden archwise, a bridge will span the distance, some 125 feet. In fact, I wish to call your attention to this feature of the plan, which I believe to be an important part of the general scheme, that all parts of this immense building would be in perfect communication with each other; that any given point can be reached from any other given point by a route almost if not quite as direct as the crow flies. Accessibility and communication at least, in combination with compactness, could scarcely be improved upon over the opportunities this plan offers.

Railway Facilities.

"Returning again by means of approach and arrival on the grounds, the station of the Chicago & Northwestern railway is located at the southwest corner of the main building east of the tracks, which are 20 feet below the street level. It stands upon a broad platform provided with 150 feet of entrance gates from which by the same easy system of stairs and platforms the visitor descends to the terrace below. Directly beneath this station and 15 feet lower will be the station and platform of the Intramural railway. This is an elevated railway making direct connections with the down town street car lines, interfering with no traffic, and which after leaving its first station passes behind and around the main building past the special concession buildings to the north, and continues on up the shore with stations at the live stock exhibits, the 'Midway,' the Casino, Lake park and other points along the route seeming to require a station; finally making connection with the street railway lines of the northeastern portion of the city and thus providing additional entrances into the exposition grounds. The height of the railway would be 15 or 20 feet above the ground.

Some Other Advantages.

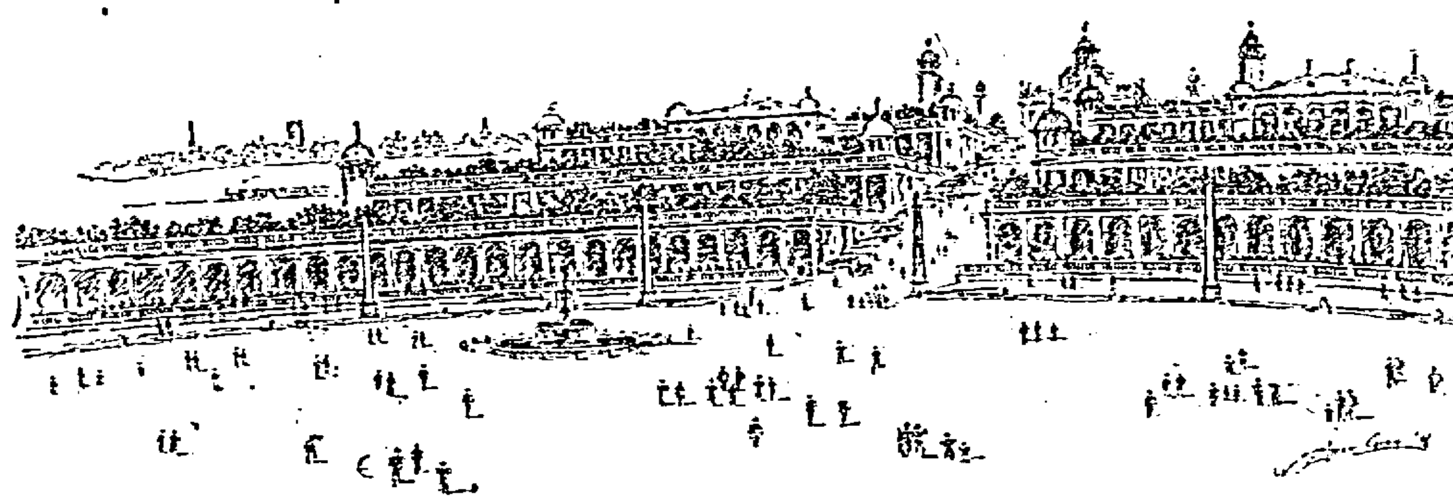
"The station of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, being on a level with the transportation department on the second floor of the main building, a spur from the main track could be carried into the latter, which would be the unloading point for all the heavy exhibits, a large freight elevator being employed to carry the exhibits to the different levels. The transportation department has an area of 87,500 square feet, the largest in the building, and is 30 feet high; is lighted from both sides and by skylights overhead. Below this department on the main floor are the machinery and electrical departments in combination, the unavailable space where stands the city pumping station (but which does not affect the exterior view of the building, being screened by part of the same colonnade that extends across the entire front), and the mineral and forestry department also combined, each occupying a space of 225x225, or 50,625 square feet. In the north half of the building are placed the liberal arts and transportation departments, occupying 84,375 square feet and 56,250 square feet respectively, of the main floor. Each of these departments, instead of terminating at the height of 20 feet, are open for half their width to the highest level of the roof, and on a level with the lower roof garden, and from the pavilions half way down the grand staircase. These furnish additional exhibiting space of 18,000 square feet for the liberal arts department and 15,000 feet for the agricultural department. The north end of this wing is occupied by the horticultural department, 21,875 square feet, and the fisheries department, 10,000 square feet. The horticultural space to the full height of the building is inclosed in glass, and will have a series of balconies 15 feet wide connected by easy stairways to increase the exhibiting space.

On the Water's Edge.

"After the main exhibits have been exhausted and the weary sightseer is looking for rest and something to eat or drink he may wander down to the quays to the north of the main grounds, where, facing the lake and close to the water's edge, it is intended to erect the principal restaurant on the grounds, a casino with glass-inclosed central portion and open side pavilions. After being refreshed it is not many steps (some 200 feet west) to the Art building and the Women's and Children's building, each a separate structure.

"From the broad quays upon which these buildings are to be erected, staircases to the water level and landings for boats of all sizes can be arranged so that those who choose to come from the city or from neighboring cities in yachts, sailboats, rowboats, steamers, or what not, may find easy means of getting upon shore. The old government breakwater, at present an unsightly thing enough, can easily be converted into a handsome and attractive promenade, with small boat-landings at intervals, in the shape of stairs, to the water level. The great esplanade or open court, behind which will stretch away the colonnades and arcades of the main building—twin towers flanking the main thoroughfare through it, and connected by an arched bridge, the garden balustrades bright with flowers and floating banners, and behind and above all the dome of administration, is in the hands of the landscape architect, as are also the gardens themselves after the architect has finished his portion of the work. One way to cover the balustrades with green and color would be to make the top rail open after the manner of a cornice gutter, in which earth could be put and plants grown.

"Along the shore to the north of the quay above referred to a later survey of the ground would decide the location of the smaller concessions, the live stock barns, 'Midway Plaisance,' etc."



ARCHITECT CLAS' DESIGN FOR MAIN BUILDINGS OF THE WISCONSIN SEMI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, SHOWING HANGING GARDENS.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco Spitting and Smoking Their Lives Away" will be glad to learn that the makers of No-To-Bac, the famous guaranteed tobacco habit cure, that has freed over 400,000 tobacco users in the last few years, have put on the market a fifty cent package of their great remedy. This will give every tobacco user a chance to test No-To-Bac's power to control the desire for tobacco in every form and at the same time be benefitted by No-To-Bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a fifty cent box at once from his druggist or order it by mail. You will be surprised to see how easily and quickly the desire for tobacco disappears. Any reader can obtain a sample and booklet free by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, and mentioning this paper.

"Civilization is ruining my business," said the museum keeper. "The supply of wild men is getting so low. I hardly know where to look for them."—Harper's Bazar.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Guest—"This wine is really excellent!" Host (to himself)—"This fellow is either an ignoramus or he is the rascal who sold me that wine."—Fliegende Blaetter.

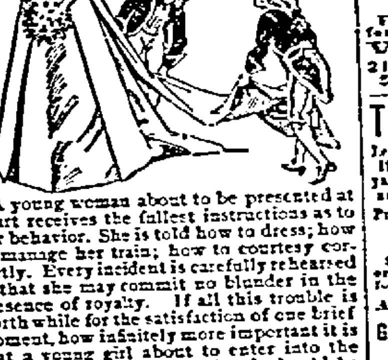
Burning, itching, frost-bite. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

The test of good mince pie is that you can't sleep the night after you eat it.—Atchison Globe.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Truth has nothing to fear from the future.—Ram's Horn.

There are no excuses not to use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.



A young woman about to be presented at court receives the fullest instructions as to her behavior. She is told how to dress; how to manage her train; how to courtesy correctly. Every incident is carefully rehearsed so that she may commit no blunder in the presence of royalty. If all this trouble is worth while for the satisfaction of one brief moment, how infinitely more important it is that a young girl about to enter into the sacred precincts of womanhood, should be properly instructed in all that concerns a life-time of possible happiness, or possible misery.

Every mother ought to see to it that her daughters are healthy and strong in a womanly way. She ought to make them aware that any neglect or irregularity of the special functions of womanhood may result in life-long weakness and disease.

Any mother or daughter may write concerning these delicate ailments, with the utmost confidence to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Her letter will be answered free of charge with suggestions for self treatment at home, by which these complaints may be overcome without need of mortifying examinations.

Dr. Pierce has had over thirty years' experience in the treatment of women's diseases, and is an eminent specialist in this particular field of practice. His "Favorite Prescription" cures completely and permanently the most obstinate cases of feminine weakness and disease. It heals all inflamed conditions, strengthens and tones the nerve-centres and the entire womanly organism.

For prospective mothers and nursing mothers, the "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect strength sustainer.

A Missourian always likes to cut a bo or whittle when he is thinking.

All sorts of aches and pains—nothing better than St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

Seven out of ten men who order raw oysters do not like them.—Atchison Globe.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written—and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? — — —

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

Warner's Safe Cure

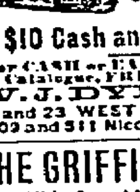
puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

DYER BROS ORGANS



Best, Handsomest, Cheapest,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, EVERY ONE WARRANTED.
$50.00 AND UPWARD.
$10 Cash and $5 Per Month.
For CASH or EASY PAYMENTS. Send for Catalogue, FREE. Mention this Paper.
W. J. DYER & BRO.,
21 and 23 WEST FIFTH ST., ST. PAUL,
509 and 511 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.

THE GRIFFIN RUG MACHINE

Leads All Its Competitors. It works either rags or yarn. Is Simple, Durable, and EASY TO OPERATE.
Price, by mail. Plain, $1.00. Nickel Plated, $1.50.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for Circulars.
AGENTS WANTED.
G. W. GRIFFIN & CO. Franklin Falls, N. H.

WE WANT EVERY LADY WHO has PLANTS or Flowers, to send 5 1-cent stamps for a FREE package of CHEMICAL PLANT FOOD. Produces a luxuriant foliage and a profusion of beautiful bloom. G. H. HUNT, Genoa, Ill.

PENSIONS for SOLDIERS and WIDOWS. Fee for increase $2. Rejected claims reopened. All laws free. 31 yrs. practice. Success or no fee. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Cincinnati & Washington, D.C.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

GOVERNMENT Auction Guns, Revolvers, Swords, Saddles, Tents, Flags, Drums, Etc. Large Illus'd Catalogue free. BANNERMAN, 26 Front St., N. Y.

OH, YES; WE USE IT. YUCATAN.

A. N. K.—G. 1638.

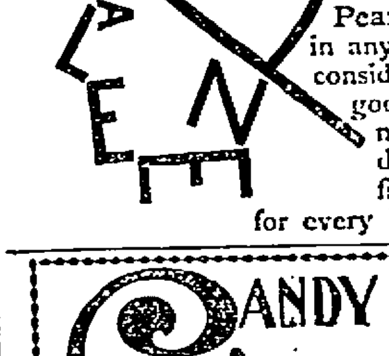
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



A-head of Pearline?

Never! Not a bit of it! That is out of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders that have been made to imitate Pearline would claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. But they're not even that. Pearline is to-day, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 213

THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

Milwaukee and Racine are now connected by an electric railway.

Reports are again coming in from various quarters that Maceo is alive. Should he actually turn up, wouldn't there be consternation in Spain?

Already there are rumors of new counties to be created by the new legislature. Luckily none of Oneida's territory figures in any of the new deals.

The Spanish government is again talking of relieving Gen. Weyler in Cuba. If they would, sentiment in the United States would be greatly mollified.

Stephen Crane was one of the saved from the wreck of the filibuster Commodore. We trust he will not feel called upon to compose "lines" on the subject.

Wausau lumbermen have written Congressman Stewart that they want a tariff of two dollars on lumber. And the Wausau lumbermen have got the figure just about right.

The late report of the state factory inspector of Ilinois shows conclusively that child labor in that state is on the decrease. So much for the good to be done by factory inspection.

Bryan says he has other work on hand that will prevent him from completing his lecture course. It must be something very lucrative if it nets him more than $1,000 a night.

Prof. Garner, the celebrated student of monkey talk, is in Chicago. If he would converse with some of the political prophets of the daily papers he might get something valuable to him.

Altgeld has captured the Democratic party of Illinois and is the boss for the next two years. That's good news. Any party or people that tie up with Altgeld tie loose with everybody else.

We wonder if the Sentinel's great interest in state economy is at all influenced by its desire to have the semi-centennial scheme boosted by the state to the extent of two or three hundred thousand dollars.

Governor Upham retires with the consciousness of having performed his duties honestly and time will give to him the credit which some have been able to deny him. His administration has been as good as the state will get term in and term out.

Major Pennoyer, of Portland, Oregon, is called a crank, but he has done one thing which the taxpayers will regard as quite rational. He has refused to accept more than half of the $5,000 salary allowed him by law, on the ground that his services are not worth more than $2,500.

The inauguration at Madison Monday was a great success. The attendance and the ceremonies were all that the committee in charge looked for and now the people of the state look for a clean and efficient administration. They will get it. Major Scofield and the other state officers will not prove disappointing.

If the legislature is to say that no member of the legislature shall ride on a free pass are we going to elect only rich men to the legislature who can afford to bear the expense of a good many trips home during the session or are we going to pay a bigger salary for the job. This question is not all one of sentiment. There are some other considerations which the people have got to face.

Governor Upham's pardoning of Rose Zoldoski on the day that he retired from office was an act which will always reflect credit upon him as a man and official. There was serious doubt as to the guilt of the girl and no case has excited and retained the public interest as did hers. In the community where the alleged crime was committed there has been a bitter feeling against the pardoning of Miss Zoldoski and also a number who strongly favored it. Throughout the remainder of the state there seems to be a well established conviction that she was wrongly imprisoned. This sentiment has made itself manifest in the papers and in many other ways. Here in Rhinelander the approval of the pardon is almost universal and there are many who have been considerably interested in her case. We believe it was an act of mercy and of justice.

Wisconsin banks made a good showing during the trying financial times of 1896. Only six failures occurred and there are over two hundred and forty banks.

James Gordon Bennett's Paris Herald claims quite positively that Maceo is still alive, but we are not advised whether the Herald's information is dated from Key West or Havana.

For Sale.

We have 15,000 feet of Rock Elm lumber suitable for sleigh work.

STEVENS LUMBER CO.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The tax roll for the Town of Pelican is now in my hands for collection, at the town hall.

L. LARSON,
Town Treasurer.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT—In Probate.

In the matter of the administration of the estate of Nicholas Didier, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that, at the general term of the County Court in and for the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, to be held at the office of the County Judge, in the City of Rhinelander, in said County, on the first Tuesday in February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Catherine Didier, administratrix of said estate, for the examination and allowance of her final account as such administratrix, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

Dated December 15, 1896.

JAS. W. MCCORMICK,
County Judge.

31-417-451

Notice of Sale of County Lands.

Notice is hereby given that Oneida County offers for sale all lands that said county owns in Township 35, North of Ranges 9 and 10 East for the sum of $10 per forty. Description of lands as follows:

Des.	Sec.	T.	R.	Des.	Sec.	T.	R.
SE NW	3	35	9	NE SW	3	35	9
NW SW	3	35	9	NW SE	3	35	9
NE NE	6	35	9	SW NE	6	35	9
NE SW	6	35	9	SE SE	6	35	9
SW NE	7	35	9	NE SE	7	35	9
NW SE	8	35	9	NE NE	12	35	9
SE NE	17	35	9	SE SW	17	35	9
NE SW	21	35	9	SE SW	21	35	9
NW SE	21	35	9	SE NE	22	35	9
NE SE	22	35	9	NE SW	23	35	9
NE NE	24	35	9	SE NE	24	35	9
NE SW	24	35	9	SW NW	25	35	9
NE SE	26	35	9	SE NW	25	35	9
NW NE	27	35	9	SW NE	27	35	9
SE NE	27	35	9	SE NW	30	35	9
NE SE	34	35	9	SE SE	35	35	9
SW NE	36	35	9	SE NE	36	35	9
SW SW	36	35	9	SE SW	36	35	9
SW SE	36	35	9	NW SE	8	35	10
SE NW	7	35	10	NW SE	11	35	10
Lot 1	11	35	10	NW NE	13	35	10
NW SE	28	35	10	NW SW	31	35	10
SW SW	31	35	10	NE NW	32	35	10
NW NW	32	35	10				

Dated this 9th day of December, 1896, at Rhinelander, Wis.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk

41-417-47

Notice of Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

GILES S. COON, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. E. KATHAN, HATTIE P. KATHAN his wife, J. J. O'ROURKE and WILSON DAVIS, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the above named court in the above entitled action in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1895, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of December A. D., 1896, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in Oneida County, Wisconsin, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots numbered Two (2), Three (3), and Four (4), of Block numbered Twenty-two (22) of the second addition to the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in Oneida county, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated November 12, A. D., 1896.

B. F. SMITH, Sheriff,
Oneida Co., Wis.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

A. KAEHLENBECK, Plaintiff,
vs.
TENA L. SINNET and W. J. SINNET, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above named court in the above entitled action, dated March 7th, 1894, and docketed March 8th, 1894, I will expose for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1897, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit—Lot number twelve (12) in Block number one (1) of Brown's Second replat of Mill Lots C and D, and First replat of Block number six (6) of the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in Oneida County, Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated Dec. 19th, 1896.

B. F. SMITH,
Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

61-424-45

Notice of Sale.

IN COUNTY COURT } ONEIDA COUNTY. }

In re Estate of William H. Brown, deceased.

By virtue of and pursuant to an order made and entered by the County Court of Oneida County in the above entitled matter, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1896, directing the undersigned executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased, to sell and dispose of the personal property of said deceased now remaining in the hands of the undersigned executors and undisposed of, we the undersigned executors of the estate of William H. Brown, deceased, will on the 5th day of December, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the office of the County Judge of Oneida County in the City of Rhinelander in said County, offer for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described personal property to-wit:—Twenty-one and seven-tenths (21 7-10ths) shares of the capital stock of the Brown-Robbins Lumber Company of the face value of One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars per share and one Promissory note dated February 12th, 1896, executed by Geo. S. Barrs to Wm. H. Brown for $1820.16 due in five years from date with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

Dated this 18th day of November, A. D., 1896.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN,
Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, Deceased.

ALBAN & BARNES
Atty's for Estate.

The above sale is adjourned until December 9th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Dated December 5, A. D. 1896.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN, Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased.

The above sale is adjourned until December 21st, A. D. 1896 at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN, Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased.

The above sale is adjourned until January 6th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN, Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased.

The above sale is adjourned until January 14th, 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN,
Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

S. H. ALBAN, executor of the estate of D. W. JAMES, deceased, Plaintiff,
vs.
PETER ENO, ANGELINA ENO, F. E. FULLER and ANNA E. FULLER, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered and docketed in the above named court on the 13th day of December, 1895, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall expose for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1897 at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate to-wit:—The north sixteen (16) feet (except ten feet in the rear) being sixteen feet front by one hundred and forty feet deep, of Lot number three (3), and the south two feet of Lot number four (4) in Block number nine (9) of the original plat of the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in Oneida County, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment, with costs and disbursements of sale.

Dated December 17th, 1896.

B. F. SMITH,
Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

61-424-45

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ and subscribe for a local paper in the first place to have knowledge of all official announcements and also to learn of happenings in the immediate neighborhood, but should not neglect to also read

A PAPER

covering a wider range and giving in condensed form from week to week the news from every part of the great state

LIKE THE SENTINEL

of Milwaukee, which in its fifty-six long columns each week supplements the county paper in all matters of interest to Wisconsin people. It has a special representative in Madison, Wis., as well as local correspondents in every city of importance in Wisconsin, so that its news features as a weekly Wisconsin paper cannot be surpassed—a fact

WHICH IS

well known to all its present readers. It does not aim or pretend to publish a paper for any other than Wisconsin people, but it aims to give its readers

THE BEST STATE PAPER

Single copies only 75 cents a year OR in clubs of five only 50 cents a year

Write for a free sample copy, with club rate terms and almanac offer, and ascertain how The Sentinel will reward you for any new subscribers you may secure among your friends during the winter months.

The Weekly Sentinel will be sent during 1897 for 50 cents to any one who will request the publisher of his local paper to forward name and subscription price to its Milwaukee address. This offer will be open till April 1, 1896.

THE BANK

BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

New Bank Building. Rhinelander.

Steam Heated Bath Rooms.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

Every Day Something New Appears in the World.

New Inventions! New Discoveries!

It is now known that the *Liver* is the most important as well as the largest organ in the body. The *Liver* transforms digested food into pure, rich blood. The *Liver* acts as a filter, removing all impurities from the blood.

The *Liver* secretes bile, which assists in digestion, destroys disease germs, removes all waste and poisonous matter from the system through the bowels.

Liver diseases are caused by over-eating, improper food, alcoholic drinks, exposure, or it is inherited.

When the *Liver* becomes affected, all the organs and tissues of the body suffer; a general lassitude, weakness and dizziness follows; headache becomes frequent, the bowels constipated, impure matter is absorbed, and waste tissues retained in the blood. The blood rapidly becomes impure; pimples, boils and sallow complexion may appear, digestion is affected, the food sours in the stomach causing belching, heart-burn, sour stomach. Disease germs may now enter the system unharmed and cause bilious, malarial, typhoid or other fevers.

These are but a few of the symptoms of a diseased liver which differ in different persons.

We will now consider the remedy:—*Dr. Ray's Liver-T* is a new and scientific discovery prepared solely for Liver diseases by the Mekka Medical Association, specialists, of Chicago. It has been tested daily in their practice, and so wonderful has been their success with it, that they are now placing it on the market that all may try and be convinced of its wonderful virtues.

If you are troubled with boils, pimples, impure blood, and sallow complexion, blood purifiers may relieve you, but if you want to be cured, doctor the cause, (Liver disease) with *Dr. Ray's Liver-T*.

All intelligent Physician's now admit that the majority of human ailments arise from the *Liver*. Biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, melancholy, loss of appetite, dizziness and constipation are common ailments; *don't neglect them*; they indicate commencing disease of your *Liver*. *Dr. Ray's Liver-T* will relieve and cure you. It is put up in tablet and liquid form, pleasant to take, harmless, yet efficient in its action.

SAMPLES FREE. For sale by

PALACE DRUG STORE.

J. Weisen's

Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usually found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

ROGERS & LOSIE

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers,

Fancy Horse Shoeing, Skidding Tongs and Cant-hooks a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Give us a Trial.

Shops at Ed. Rogers' old stand.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

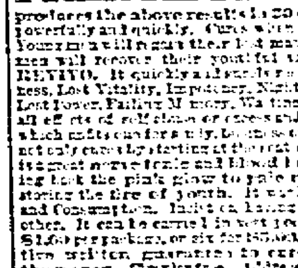
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.



REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 271 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Rhinelander, Wis., by John Reardon, Druggist.

GREAT

Bankrupt Sale!

JACKETS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

Every garment is thoroughly in touch with the latest vogue, handsome, serviceable and stylish; therefore be prudent and purchase with celerity, as another such an opportunity will not occur again this season.

$8.50 Jackets for	$2.98
$10.00 Jackets for	$3.98
$12.50 Jackets for	$4.98
$14.50 Jackets for	$5.98
$15.50 Jackets for	$6.98
$17.50 Jackets for	$3.50

HANDKERCHIEFS.

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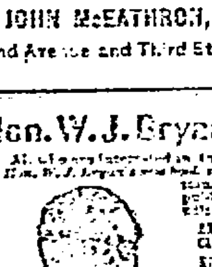

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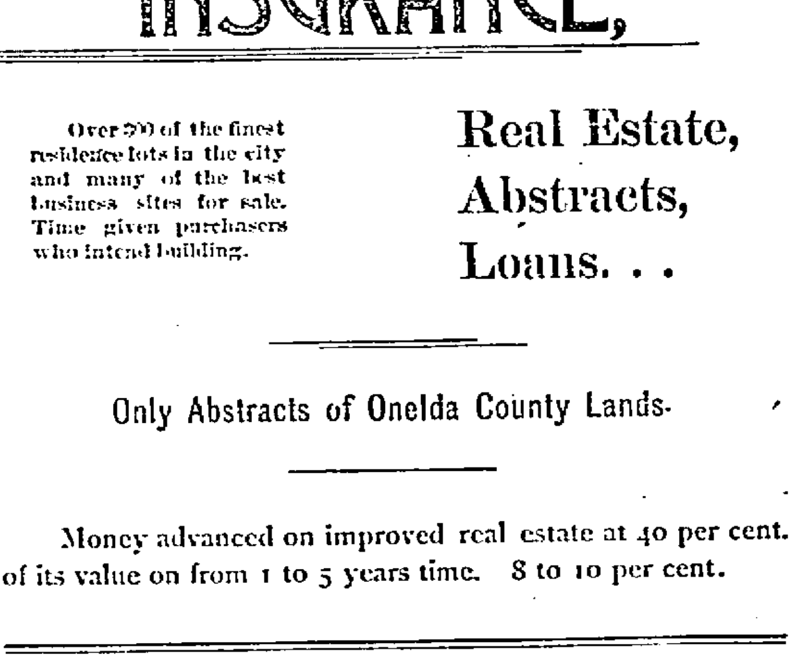

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WHICH DID SHE MEAN

HOW MEMBERS OF A RURAL PARTY GOT TO MORALIZING.

Elihu Undertook to Show the Hired Man and Other Members of His Family How Easy It Is to Rob the Unsophisticated. The Result Wasn't Just as He Calculated.

It was a truly rural party that waited in harrowing suspense for the train which was to leave in two or three hours. They had been to a fair, and in their periods of comparative repose passed the time recounting their experiences and observations.

"I can't he'p bein anxious," the old gentleman said apologetically to a gate tender. "Ye see, there ain't nobody to home, an somebody up in our country is developin a terrible appetite for Leghorn chickens, which is my specialty. I don't like the idee of stayin here overnight, dodgin bunko steerers, when we orter be chasin chickin thieves."

"Haven't you got a hired man on the place?"

"We brought 'im along. He was willin to pay his own way, an ez he'd of quit of I hed told 'im he'd gotter stay, I thort it 'ud save trouble in the end."

"Yes siree," chimed in the hired man, who came up just at that point in the conversation, "I had to move weth the perceession. An I wouldn't of missed seein what I did for nothin. I guess I got through weth more sights than anybody else in the hull outfit."

"I reckon ye didn't come across any more that was new an startlin than some of the rest of us," replied the old gentleman in a blase tone of toleration. "I know of one thing thet ye didn't see, fur mother says she had her eye on ye all the time. Hev ye got any money?"

"Two dollar an sixty cents," was the self satisfied response.

"Then ye didn't see what I'm talkin about. Ye run over to thet stero an buy 3 cents' wuth of English walnuts an I'll show it to ye. I'll be over whur mother an Zeb is, 'cause it'll interest them too."

When the hired man came back from his errand, the old gentleman was saying to his wife: "I was out fur experience, an ye can't git experience without its costin a leetle sumethin. I learnt a new game, an I want Zeb an the hired man ter know about it, so's ter put 'em on their guard again the wickedness of this here world. All ye need is some walnut shells an a paper wad."

The members of his household followed him to the window ledge, and, after a few preliminary pauses to loosen up his muscles for feats of legerdemain, he paused to remark:

"Now, ye'll understan, of course, thet this here ain't no lesson in gamblin. I jes' wanter show ye how it's done. When yo go ter town, ye'll know jes' ez much about it ez them sharpers does an be on yer guard. It's a game whur the man on does the guessin ain't got no show whutsoever."

He manipulated the shells and the paper wad in imitation of the man he had seen at the fair, and stopping back said:

"Course, I don't want yo ter bet nothin, 'cause that 'ud be jes' like robbin yer. But it won't do no harm fur ye ter make a guess, so's ter show ye how the dag-on-ed swindle operates."

"I'll bet ye my new knife agin that buckhorn handled one of yer'n thet I kin pick out the shell ez hez the paper wad under it," remarked the hired man.

"I wouldn't let yo do it. Don't ye onderstan' thet this is a skin game I'm a-showin ye?"

"I don't keer nothin 'bout that. I've got that ther paper wad located an ye da'sn't bet thet I ain't."

"I da'sn't, da'sn't I? I don't like ter take no advantage of ye, but ye're a man growed an responsible fur yer own acts. Put up yer knife."

The stakes were laid on the window ledge, and the hired man promptly selected the right shell.

"By hokey," exclaimed the old gentleman, "ye've guessed it! It must 'a' been by a miracle."

He tried it again, and this time not only the hired man, but Zeb and the old lady, risked all their available small change. Again the amateur thimble rigger juggled the shells, and with the same result.

"Better own up an quit, father," suggested Zeb.

"I won't do nothin of the kind," was the reply.

In the course of time he issued promissory notes for a saddle blanket, a pair of boots, six pearl collar buttons, a calico dress, a pair of leather gloves, seven plugs of tobacco and $1.50. But he was not discouraged. He was preparing for another shuffle of the walnut shells, when his wife exclaimed:

"Elihu, ain't it purty near train time?"

There was a simultaneous rush for the gate. Their train had been gone nearly 15 minutes.

"Waal," said the old gentleman, "it's disapp'intin ter hav ter set here till the nex' one goes, but we've had the benefit of the expery, anyhow. Ye kin allus draw a moral from most anything that happens. It all goes ter show thet there ain't any way of bein re'ly safe in games of chance, no matter which side ye're on."

"Yes," said Zeb, "it all come ter pass long of havin ter kill time in this here place."

"Whur's the hired man?"

"He told me thet, ez it would be a good while till the train went, he reckoned he'd take some of his winnin's an paint the town a little bit."

The old lady passed around some red apples and remarked:

"To my way of thinkin, there's another eternal truth thet this afternoon has demonstrated."

"What is it, Mirandy?"

"A fool an his money are soon parted."

And her husband never took the trouble to inquire whether she meant him or the hired man.—Washington Star.

PICTURE ON A HILL.

The Long Man of Wilmington, England Measures 240 Feet.

About midway between Berwick and Polegate stations, at a point where the side of the hill is very precipitous, those who know exactly the spot where to look will be able to see from the railway carriage windows a sort of rude imitation of the human form outlined in white. The figure, which is between 200 and 300 feet in height, holds a long staff in each hand. This is "the Long Man of Wilmington," once the center of profound veneration and worship, but now merely an object of interest to the curious.

In order to obtain an adequate idea of this great hillside figure, dominating the surrounding country and appearing to watch as guardian over the little village below, it is desirable to approach it afoot, tramping along the winding lanes, as the pilgrims of old must have tramped when they came hither on the occasion of some great religious festival. Seen from afar, the figure does not appear to be of remarkable size, but gradually, as one approaches the hill, it assumes an imposing and definite shape.

The figure, about 240 feet in height, was merely shaped in the turf so as to allow the chalk to appear through. In the course of time these depressions in the surface became almost imperceptible, and to such an extent was the figure neglected that at last it was only possible to make out the form at a distance when the slight hollows were marked by drifted snow or when the oblique rays of the rising or setting sun threw them into a deep shadow. In order to preserve the form of the Long Man, and to render it at the same time easily distinguishable at a distance the outline was marked by a single line of white bricks placed closely together. The effect has been to produce a somewhat startling figure, which is plainly visible in fine weather from a great distance.

There are in different parts of the country other examples of extremely rude and early hillside figures, and, although the very fact of their great antiquity renders it unlikely that historical or documentary evidence will be forthcoming as to their design or precise purpose, it is very satisfactory to find that an explanation has been found which will at once account for many of their peculiarities.

The theory is that these are sacrificial figures. We learn from the writings of Cæsar that the Gauls (and the Britons were doubtless included) had figures of vast size, the limbs of which, formed of osiers, they filled with living men. The figure was ultimately fired, and the miserable victims perished in the flames.

There is a local saying in Sussex, probably of great antiquity, in which the Long Man is mentioned in reference to the weather. It runs:

When Firle hill and Long Man has a cap,
We at A'ston gets a drap.

SURPRISING THE ORIENTALS.

A Sea of Pigtails Watched a Twist Drill Work.

An interesting account of a visit to a Chinese arsenal near Fuchau is given by a correspondent of Cassier's Magazine. He says:

"Taking out two drills, I sent them in and immediately was invited to enter. The official was polite, bowing and shaking his own hands, as is the custom among Chinamen, and offered me a cup of tea.

"There happened to be several forgings in the room, and as I pressed the drills against them and pointed to over the wall he seemed to comprehend what was wanted, and in a few minutes I was in a large, well lighted machine shop. I might say this extensive plant was built and equipped by French engineers some 15 years ago.

"The native foreman examined my tools with great interest and called in several assistants. All looked puzzled and did not seem to know what they were for. Walking to a drill press, I took out the flat drill, and, after considerable packing around the shank, succeeded in getting one of my taper shank twist drills to run fairly true in the spindle. There must have been 50 Chinamen working in the room, and every one had gathered around this press. The foreman ordered them off repeatedly, and then, looking at me, laughed good naturedly and gave it up.

"He brought a piece of cast iron, but I wanted something harder to drill, so I walked over to a large planer and took a long extension tool, made from 3 by 1¾ inch tool steel, and clamped it up to the table of the drill press. He shook his head, intimating that the twist drill could not go through, and the crowd of workmen emitted grunts of approval.

"The press started, the lips of the twist drill turned out two spiral chips. The men followed me to one side. There was a sea of pigtails bending down, watching the marvelous action of that little tool. As the chips grew in length the expressions of wonderment increased.

"It happened that the chips did not break until they were about 14 inches long. Then others started, and each time that they broke off they were eagerly snatched by the men, some burning their fingers, and examined carefully from end to end.

"The dull edges of the drill were shown around and then ground and started again, and the fact that the drill would cut as well as the first time caused increased amazement and murmurs. I have made many tests with twist drills, but never before such an appreciative and demonstrative audience."

AN ESSAY ON CORNS.

IT CONTAINS THE EXPERIENCE OF AN INQUIRING SUFFERER.

The Reply of a Chiropodist Started an Investigation—Those Who Walk Suffer Most From Corns—How Sidewalks Exercise an Important Influence.

"What makes corns?"

"If people would not walk, they would not have corns," replied the chiropodist emphatically.

The reply was satisfactory as far as it went, but it didn't go far enough, and therefore the sufferer, not being able to rid himself of the pain by riding always, walked and pondered.

He began to notice, when he walked in one direction on one side of a street, that one foot was affected and when he walked in the opposite direction that the other foot was affected. The distress was in the foot that was toward the curb. He could not walk ahead awhile and then walk backward to relieve the pain, because he thought that he might be looked upon as a crank and that such behavior in a public street would be absurd anyway. Then he examined his shoes and observed that the most of the wear was on the outer edges of the soles and heels and that the upper leather had begun to bulge slightly over the worn parts of the soles. When he put his shoes on again, he observed that the leather where it bulged pressed on the painful area of each little toe.

With the results of the observations in mind, the sufferer proceeded, step by step, somewhat painfully at times, to ascertain the cause of the effect on his shoes. He would not acknowledge that he might be bowlegged and unable to wear evenly the soles of his shoes, and nobody who met him could observe any unusual deflection from the ordinary lines of legs. He trod carefully, and, without making himself conspicuous tried to walk on a level, so that the pressure would be equal on the whole surface of each sole. His toeing was moderate—neither too much outward nor too much inward—and at times he succeeded in walking as his mind directed, but usually the distress that he winced from indicated that something was wrong somewhere. The foot on the curb side of the walk was generally distressed more than the other. The fit of his shoes was fair, and for awhile the suffering investigator could not determine the reasons for the tendency to bulge on the sides. He defied any one to prove that the bottled waters that he drank could have an effect on his system that would tend to make him edge toward the gutter. Such an idea ought not to be thought of.

Going somewhat deeper into the subject, beneath the shoes and the painful areas, the investigator gave some attention to the surfaces on which he walked, and stowed away in his memory the characteristics of localities in which he believed he had experiences that were painful, more painful, and most painful, or almost painless. He noticed, for instance, when he walked across an asphalt pavement from one sidewalk to another in certain localities, that his tread was even and that he had little pain. The experience suggested that he could generally have relief by walking on asphalt pavement, but he remembered the arrest of an eccentric pedestrian who insisted on having the privilege of walking in the middle of the street and decided that he would not risk himself in that direction, notwithstanding the relief that might be obtained. He noticed also that the distress was less in some localities than in others and that all sidewalks were not alike. He tried to confine his walks to the localities in which he felt the least distress, but he had to go such a roundabout way to arrive at any particular place, especially his place of business, that the plan had to be abandoned. Besides, he never trod a perfect route—a route that throughout its length had a surface that could be paced without pain. At one point or another the patient investigator felt twinges that were almost unbearable.

Lining up the subject on the best route he could find, he devoted his attention to the spot or block where he had the most severe twinges. That sent him to the sidewalk, describing the action figuratively. He did not drop on his knees, although he had the impulse to do that and to howl also, but he stopped at the curb and thought awhile. He inferred that his sufferings were greater in that particular block because some peculiarity or influence presented itself there. At first the tentacles of thought grasped nothing definitely, but as the pain departed from the affected foot, the powers of vision took hold and the result was a revelation.

As in many great discoveries and revelations, the cause of the effect was very simple—the sidewalk had been graded from the house line to the curb for good drainage, and as the incline was a few degrees more there than in many places it was natural that any one walking there should tend slightly toward the curb. The friction of the soles of the shoes on the sidewalk being greater than the friction of the feet on the inner soles of the shoes, the weight of the body caused the feet to slide sidewise in the shoes. The effects on the feet were different, and the painful effect in one foot and then the other depended on the direction in which the sufferer walked. When the right foot was toward the curb, its small toe was pressed against the leather and tortured, while the left foot by maintaining a level, the worn edge of the left shoe being about equal to the degree of the incline, had very light pressure on either side. Guided by the revelation, the sufferer trod carefully thereafter and kept clear of slanting sidewalks as frequently as possible, but in time he was compelled to acknowledge that the periods of relief from pain were far apart, because the rule is that sidewalks should slant toward the gutter, and the rule is followed generally, and he realized that the chiropodist's reply was accurate.—New York Times.

Embroidered Suspenders.

"There's no dandy business about it," he said. "It's just plain, hard sense. Since the new woman has made herself so distressingly apparent I have had to have my initials put on nearly everything I wear, so that there would be no excuse for my wife thinking it's hers."—Chicago Post.

PUNCH AND JUDY.

The Origin of This Ever Popular English Entertainment.

Generations of children have found pleasure in witnessing the antics of Punch and Judy, and now nearly a century of popularity the mimic theater in which their adventures are displayed still gives amusement to both young and old. The secret of this always attractive entertainment is not English, as many who have enjoyed it may suppose; but, according to an old book, Punch and Judy are of Italian ancestry. In the district of Acerra, near Naples, the people are very much addicted to the making of wine from grapes, and it is curious that from antiquity they have been famous for their love of droll wit and comic fun.

Many years ago, in the season of the vintage, which is a time when everybody seems to be full of fun and frolic, some comic players came along through Acerra. They began to poke fun at the vintagers, and in the war of wit the players got the worst of it.

Now, there was among the vintagers a fellow with an enormous red nose, long and crooked like a powder horn, and he was the very drollest and wittiest of the whole company. The players were so tickled with his witty sayings, all set off by his odd face and very queer air and manner, that they almost went into hysterics with laughter.

After they went away they began to think that this droll fellow would be a great accession to their company; so they went back and made offers to him. These he accepted, and such was the success of his efforts that the company acquired great fame and a great deal of money. Everybody went to see this witty buffoon, and all were delighted.

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12½ cent grade at..... 9c
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NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

THE sultan rarely goes to bed at night to rise in the morning, like ordinary mortals. It is usually dawn ere he retires, and at 8 o'clock he is stirring again. He has no confidence in those around him, and his life appears to be worth hardly a day's purchase. The covers of the trays of dishes served to him are sealed in the kitchen and are broken at the table.

THE coinage of gold dollars was discontinued in 1890. Prior to that time nearly 20,000,000 gold dollars had been coined, and many of them are still in active circulation. The first of them were coined under a law passed in 1849, two days before Zachary Taylor was inaugurated. The $3 gold pieces, coined between 1853 and 1890, were 77 grains in weight, and there are of them outstanding $1,500,000 worth.

THE closing of Robert Beall's bookstore in Washington removes one of the capital's landmarks. The store dates back to the early fifties, to the time when the present proprietor, then a young clerk, branched out for himself. An order for $1,000 worth of books, procured through John Sherman's favor, set him on his feet. Webster, Sumner, Winthrop, Toombs, Alexander Stephens and other ante-bellum statesmen were Beall's frequent customers.

ON the western coast of Africa the natives suffer from a fatal malady known as the sleeping disease. The person attacked by it is seized with a sensation of drowsiness, which continues to increase in spite of the efforts made to throw it off. Finally the patient sinks into a profound sleep, which continues for about three weeks, or until death ensues. The most curious feature of the disease is that apart from the drowsiness the patient seems much as usual.

A BIOGRAPHER of Nansen relates that before he was ten years old little Fridjof learned to feel quite at home among the hills and forests of Normarken. He would occasionally disappear for days at a time. When a student of science and curator in the Bergen museum he would all of a sudden start on a solitary snowshoeing expedition over the frozen mountain tops in midwinter to nourish his spirit on the glories of the midnight sky—the moon, the stars and the darting aurora.

THE corpse plant is the name of a remarkable carnivorous specimen that grows in the Colony of Natal. Its principal feature is a bell-shaped throat, opening into a hollow stem. It is almost black and covered with a thick, glutinous secretion, while its odor is very offensive. This attracts carrion-feeding birds to it, and, once they alight on it, they are lost. Their claws become entangled in the secretion, the bell-shaped mouth fold up and they are literally swallowed.

PRINCESS HENRY of Pless has sent an appeal to every English woman married to a German in the German empire. The princess wishes to collect from her fellowcountrywomen a sum of money to buy a handsome present to give to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the close of the sixtieth year of her reign. Hundreds of Englishwomen have responded to the appeal and the sum collected is likely to be a large one. More Englishwomen are married to Germans than to members of any other foreign nation.

IT is announced that commencing with January 1, 1897, the city of Glasgow, Scotland, will cease to levy taxes of any kind. The city authorities have ascertained that from that date the entire expenses of the city for the future can be borne by incomes received from public works owned by the city. The city owns the street railways, gas and electric light plants, water works, sewerage farms, tenement houses and other institutions, all of which are paying large sums into the city treasury.

OIL is now used on warships for partially heating the boilers. This is one of the most notable departures from the modern methods of producing heat in boilers for many years, and if it proves the success anticipated it will probably be used by every nation possessing a fleet of war vessels. The new oil is a product of the distillation of lignite, and is dark brown in color, the flame being very bright and absolutely smokeless. Its heating power is declared to be greatly superior to coal, and its cost about the same.

THE question whether natural gas is a mineral could only have assumed importance under the tariff act. The question as now pending in the United States circuit court of New York grows out of the piping of gas from a point in Ontario across the line into that state. The customs officers held that it was subject to a duty of ten per cent. as a "raw or unmanufactured article not otherwise enumerated," while the pipe-line company maintained that as a crude mineral, not affected by any manufacturing process, it was free.

IF girls only knew that the habit of chewing gum was productive of wrinkles, they wouldn't do it. Yet it is a stern fact, according to the statement of a well-known Philadelphia physician. "The incessant action of the jaws throws the mouth out of shape, and must, sooner or later, bring out the wrinkles on the face. The first to appear are little fine lines, just below the temples. Then a deep, ugly line begins to take up permanent residence about the corner of the mouth and next in the cheeks. The plumpest cheeks that ever bore a rose will soon wrinkle from this habit.

A YEAR'S HISTORY.

Some of the Leading Events of 1896 Briefly Told.

Legislative Work Not Very Important—The Year Abroad—The Famous Dead—Disasters, Suicides, Murders, Etc.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—The year just closed was memorable for good health, for fine harvests, for a continuance of friendly relations with the world notwithstanding some menacing war clouds, for a very slight increase in the record of crime, for extraordinary benefactions to colleges, churches, charities, museums, and art galleries, and for a marked decrease in fire losses and disasters.

The legislative history of the country does not contain many points of general interest. In the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress the house passed bond and revenue bills, each of which was changed by the senate into a free coinage measure.

The Cuban Situation.

The state department has been the scene of unusual activity during the year. It has given expression to the sympathies of the people with the Armenians and has vigilantly guarded the interests of the missionaries and other Americans in Turkey. The Cuban revolution has occupied much of the time of the department as well as of congress. Numerous resolutions were offered in the latter body, and early in the year a joint resolution passed both houses recognizing Cuban belligerency and requesting the president to use his friendly offices with Spain. The latter paid no attention to the request, and issued a proclamation of neutrality. The next important step of congress was the report by the senate committee on foreign affairs of a joint resolution recognizing the independence of the Cubans, to which Secretary Olney has taken exceptions, declaring that the administration of our foreign relations in such a case as this rests exclusively with the president. The consideration of this joint resolution will be taken up immediately upon the reassembling of congress, and meanwhile the air is full of rumors of negotiations between the secretary of state and the Spanish minister for the mediation of this country, based upon promises of Spain to concede certain measures of autonomy to Cuba.

Executive Appointments.

Among the executive appointments of the year are those of Justice Brewer, Judge Alvey, Andrew J. White, Frederic R. Coudert and D. C. Gilman, Venezuela commissioners; Edwin F. Uhl, minister to Germany; David S. Jordan, Lieut. Morer, U. S. N., Leonard Stegniger, Frederick A. Lucas and C. H. Townsend, Behring sea commissioners; Macgrane Cox, minister to Guatemala; David R. Francis, secretary of the interior, vice Hoke Smith, resigned; and Charles A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner, vice W. G. Veazy, resigned.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

Leading Events of 1896 in the Countries of the Old World.

The old year abroad has been marked by many political and military events of importance. English politics has not revealed any special features, except the election of John Dillon as the leader of the Irish parliamentary party, the resignation of Lord Rosebery as liberal leader, and the passage of an amended Irish land bill. In March the government decided upon a campaign against Dongola, to which France made serious objection. The triple alliance, however, gave its sanction, and the campaign ended in complete success and with comparatively little loss, thus giving Great Britain its first foothold in the permanent occupation of the Soudan.

The record of France, as usual, is largely confined to cabinet changes. In February a stubborn contest occurred between the senate and chamber as to confidence in the government on the question of certain railroad scandals. The chamber voted confidence and the senate voted censure, the cabinet ignoring the latter. Upon a further question of the foreign policy in Madagascar the contest raged with such bitterness that the cabinet at last resigned, and a new compromise ministry was formed by M. Meline. The military record of France is confined to the complete subjugation of Madagascar, as one of the first and best fruits of which slavery has been abolished in that island.

In Germany the absolute power of the emperor has been asserted on more than one occasion with offensive emphasis, and year by year he becomes more unpopular both in parliament and among the people. Meanwhile the operation of the dreibund has been extended to 1902.

Spain is still engaged in the fruitless effort to put down the Cuban insurrection, and is fighting against hope so far as army and navy are concerned, as well as against bankruptcy. Her military power is unequal to the task and her finances have collapsed. Added to the Cuban revolution she has a formidable insurrection in the Philippine islands with which to contend.

Meanwhile Turkey has been harassed with revolutions in Macedonia and Crete and prospects of a war with Greece growing out of Mohammedan outrages and massacres. The sultan is still promising to grant reforms, but the horrible work of massacre continues, and the powers stand by idly looking on.

In the Netherlands, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Portugal little of an important nature has occurred.

Asia has been frequently disturbed by uprisings. The Formosans have revolted against Japan, the Coreans against their king, the Thibetans against China, and the Mohammedans in China against the government. The shah of Persia was assassinated in May by a fanatic. The Siamese boundary dispute has been settled between England and France, and China and Japan have negotiated a commercial treaty.

In Africa the principal events of interest have been the defeat of the English in the Transvaal by the Boers; the conquest of Ashantee by the English; the defeat of Italy in Abyssinia; the annexation of Bechuanaland to Cape Colony; the subjugation of Madagascar by France; the British campaign in Upper Egypt, and the British protectorate established over Zanzibar.

FAMOUS DEAD.

Some of the Leading Lights Who Have Passed Away.

Death has gathered a rich harvest during the year. The list of those who have fallen before the scythe of the grim reaper comprises the names of many who were dear to the world and who, in their several ways, performed for the world great service. From the field of literature have gone several people whose fame was broad and whose works were great. Perhaps no other name in American literature was ever better known the world over than that of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, one of whose works—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"—is said to have been printed in more languages than any other piece of fiction ever written. Two other brilliant women writers from whose pens the ink ceased to flow during the year were Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") and Kate Field. The lives of both were full of effort and full of credit. Brilliant men have also been called from the fields of journalism and literature. William Morris, the English poet; H. C. Bunner and William Edgar ("Bill") Nye, the humorist, were notable among them. Charles Carleton Coffin, the war correspondent and writer of juvenile historical stories; Charles Dickens, son of the novelist, and others have also passed over to the great majority. Bernhard Gillam, the cartoonist, and Baron de Grimm, the magazine and newspaper artist, have gone over with them.

From the field of statesmanship death has plucked old and young. When ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, of Michigan, and George W. Jones, of Iowa, answered the last roll-call they left but one of the trio who for many years were honored as having been "the oldest United States senators," and the only survivors of that body who served with Webster, Clay, Calhoun and the other great figures of an exciting period of the country's history. Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was another whose name was greatly honored. One of the saddest losses of the year was that of the young ex-Gov. William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, a man of rare attainment and great promise. Massachusetts was also deprived of another she could ill spare, the serving Gov. Greenhalge. The death of Theodore Runyan, the American ambassador to Germany, was deeply regretted by all who knew him and his record.

The curtain has rung down for the last time, too, on many people prominent on the stage or otherwise connected with it. James Lewis, the American comedian; Alexander Salvini, the young Italian romantic actor, and Alexander Herrmann, the magician, have made their last appearances before the footlights of this world. Death has also taken from the stage Katharine Klafsky, the German opera singer, and those princes of theatrical enterprise, Henry E. Abbey, of New York, and Sir Augustus Harris, of London.

A LONG LIST.

Total Loss of 246,346 Lives by Disaster, Accident, Epidemic, War and Massacre.

As accurately as can be estimated 2,840 lives have been lost upon the ocean, 72 upon inland waters, 2,076 by railroad accidents, 80,661 by disasters abroad, 7,711 by disasters at home, 22,676 by epidemics, and 129,050 by war and massacre, making a total loss of 246,346, as compared with 273,281 in 1895.

The following table gives the loss of life resulting from various disasters in this country as reported by mail and telegraph:

Drownings	2,409
Fires	1,2[illegible]
Explosions	556
Falling buildings, etc.	511
Mines	683
Cyclones and storms	1,172
Lightning	302

The loss of life by railroad disasters of various kinds was 2,076 in 1896, as compared with 3,600 in 1895, 3,648 in 1894, 4,603 in 1893, 4,425 in 1892, 3,261 in 1891, and 3,420 in 1890. The number of seriously injured was 1,786, as compared with 2,610 in 1895, 2,297 in 1894, 4,864 in 1893, 3,283 in 1892, 2,707 in 1891, and 2,740 in 1890.

The list of losses by wrecks shows 2,840 lives lost upon the ocean and 72 upon inland waters, as compared with 4,132 lost upon the ocean and 145 upon inland waters in 1895 and 6,504 and 77 respectively in 1894.

The following is a list of the prominent disasters in 1896 at home and abroad:

Epidemics.

The principal epidemic of the year, as usual, has been cholera, its ravages having been most severe in Russia and Egypt. The disease, however, has been much less fatal, the total number of deaths in 1896 being but 22,676, as compared with 79,401 in 1895 and 171,519 in 1894.

Battles.

The loss of life by battles and massacres is smaller than it was in 1895. The total loss, roughly estimated, is 129,050, as compared with 127,936 in 1895 and 82,750 in 1894, and was distributed as follows:

Central America	1,420
China	[illegible],612
Armenia	35,7[illegible]
Turkey	8,251
Cuba	21,0[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]
South America	157
Philippine Islands	1,519

OTHER EVENTS.

The Record of Suicides, Murders, Hangings, Embezzlements, Etc.

The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1896, as reported by mail and telegraph, is 6,520, as compared with 5,759 in 1895, 4,912 in 1894, 4,436 in 1893, 3,860 in 1892, 3,331 in 1891, and 2,640 in 1890. The total shows a steady increase in the unfortunate crime of self-murder. Of this number 5,073 were males and 1,412 females, the proportion of about four to one being steadily maintained year by year. Among professional men, physicians still lead the mournful list, 6 having taken their lives as compared with 59 in 1895 and 45 in 1894. The causes of suicide were as follows:

Despondency	2,923
Unknown	2,662
Insane	429
Liquor	224
Ill health	[illegible]
Domestic infelicity	[illegible]
Disappointed love	150
Business losses	125

In these cases of self-murder 2,502 poisoned themselves, 2,466 shot themselves, 612 hanged themselves, 258 drowned themselves, 255 cut their throats, 64 threw themselves from roofs or windows, 44 threw themselves in front of railroad trains, 30 burned themselves, 19 stabbed themselves, 9 killed themselves with dynamite, 3 starved themselves, and 1 killed himself by freezing. The figures show that poison continues to be the favorite medium of getting out of the world.

Murders.

The total number of murders committed in 1896 shows a small increase over 1895, being 10,652, as compared with 10,500 in 1895, 9,800 in 1894, 6,615 in 1893, 6,794 in 1892, 5,906 in 1891 and 4,290 in 1890. The Tribune, in view of the figures and the large increase of crime shown since 1890, still adheres to its statement of last year that there is something wrong with the administration of justice. The causes of these murders may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	5,520
Unknown	2,561
Jealousy	481
Liquor	459
By highwaymen	201
Infanticide	30
Resisting arrest	52
Highwaymen killed	172
Insanity	272
Self-defense	41
Strikes	19
Outrages	25
Riots	12

Hangings.

The number of legal executions in 1896 was 122, as compared with 132 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 107 in 1892. Arkansas leads the list with 17, while Texas is second, with 11. There was 82 executed in the southern and 39 in the northern states. Of the total number 70 were whites, 45 negroes and 4 Indians.

Embezzlements.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting and bank wrecking for 1896 shows a gratifying decrease as compared with 1895, the total being but $9,466,321, as compared with $10,423,236 in the former year, $25,234,112 in 1894, and $19,929,602 in 1893. The monthly average for the year is about $788,526. Out of 340 cases of embezzling reported 14 persons stole over $50,000 each, 20 over $100,000 each, one over $500,000, and one over $1,000,000. The losses are distributed as follows: Stolen by city and county officials, $1,293,975; from banks, $2,906,229; by agents, $1,645,602; forgeries, $211,500; from loan associations, $179,587; by postmasters, $32,516; miscellaneous stealings, $2,173,782.

Charities.

The black record of embezzlements is magnificently offset by the generous sums contributed by will or gift to churches, colleges, charities, museums, art galleries, libraries, etc., amounting to $33,670,120, as compared with $28,943,549 in 1895, and $19,967,116 in 1894. In the preparation of these statistics no attention has been paid to small donations, since to collect them all would be a manifest impossibility. Of the total amount stated above there has been given to colleges the immense sum of $19,411,256; to charities, $10,854,721; to churches, $2,122,112; to museums and galleries, $2,232,500; to libraries, $1,652,000, and to miscellaneous objects, $80,500.

Fire Losses.

The losses by fire in 1896 aggregate $111,856,957, as compared with $121,573,256 in 1895, a decrease of $19,522,130. Of these fires those with losses of $10,000 and upwards contributed $50,726,290 of the total, and smaller fires $61,029,867.

Business Failures.

"There have been more commercial failures in 1896 than in any previous year except 1893, about 14,800, against 13,197 last year, with liabilities of about $225,000,000, against $173,196,060 last year, an increase in number of about 12 per cent. and in liabilities of 29 per cent.

A FATAL CYCLONE.

It Leaves Death and Ruin in Its Path in Louisiana.

Old Town of Mooringsport Almost Entirely Wiped Out—Four Lives Lost—Blizzard Raging in Western States.

Shreveport, La., Jan. 4.—A cyclone from the southwest struck and almost literally demolished the town of Mooringsport, just north of this city, at 3:45 p. m. Saturday. Over 20 dwellings were blown down, and only seven were left intact. Four were killed and 23 wounded. The dead are Willie, Maud, Hall and an infant, all children of Jesse Goodman, who is also injured with his daughter Alice, his wife, and nephew, Claude. Their home is a wreck. Three of the wounded will probably die. The cyclone came without warning, and lasted only about one minute. The following houses were destroyed:

Buildings Demolished.

W. H. R. Croom, grocery and cotton warehouse destroyed, main store and residence safe; Ivis' grocery, Fains' saloon, Fuller's residence, Christian's store, warehouse, residence and tenant house; Morgan's residence, Milam's residence, Ivis' residence, Goodman's residence, Teat's residence, Methodist parsonage, C. S. Croom's vacant house, O. V. Aiken's residence, W. Croom's stable and smokehouse.

A Tramp Killed.

Benton, Ark., Jan. 4.—At 6:40 o'clock Saturday night a cyclone struck this town, wrecked nearly every building in South Benton, and passed on in a northeasterly direction, wrecking every building in its path. In an outhouse near the depot, a tramp was killed. The destruction of property was simply awful, many families being left without homes. The property values will reach into the thousands. Freight cars on the siding at the depot were turned over, and a wrecking crew has been at work all day.

In Missouri.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Specials from different portions of Missouri show that the state is storm swept. Rain has fallen for the past 26 hours. Every stream in the vicinity of Sedalia is out of its banks. The rain is pouring down and railway washouts are numerous. Reports from Warsaw, Bagnell and Clinton indicate a high stage of water on the Osage river. At the first named place the river has risen 20 feet and the residents thereabouts fear a repetition of last year's disastrous floods, which destroyed nearly all the crops and much stock.

Blizzard in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 4.—A blizzard is blowing in this section over an area 400 miles north and south and 600 miles east and west. Over most of Minnesota it has been snowing from 14 to 20 hours and there is from seven to sixteen inches of snow on the ground. The wind is blowing a gale from the north.

Heavy Rainfall in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The rainstorm which has prevailed over Chicago and northern Illinois uninterruptedly for three days has been the severest experienced in this locality for two years.

In Chicago considerable damage was done by the downpour of rain, especially in the suburbs, where the sewers were insufficient to carry away the volume of water. Reports of flooded basements from the southern and western portions of the city were numerous, while at Grand Crossing and near by suburbs the streets were inundated and the damage heavy. In low places it is impossible for pedestrians to move without wading in deep water and boats were brought into use.

Offer $10,000 Reward.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31.—The officials of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and the Southern Railway company have offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons implicated in the Cahaba river bridge disaster near Blocton, Ala., last Sunday. The officials of both roads are making strenuous efforts to capture the guilty parties.

Creates a Vacancy.

New Brighton, Pa., Jan. 4.—Word reached here Sunday that James Johnson Davidson, congressman-elect from the Twenty-fifth congressional district of Pennsylvania, died at Phoenix, A. T., Saturday night. Mr. Davidson was suffering from quick consumption and went west in the hope of regaining his health.

The Public Debt.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The debt statement shows a net decrease in the public debt less cash in the treasury during December of $2,839,577.48. The interest bearing debt increased $170. The non-interest bearing debt increased $123,524 and cash in the treasury increased $2,963,281.48.

Turned Out of the Party.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana, the pioneer champion of prohibition and universal suffrage, and a member of the central committee of the national prohibition party, has been expelled from that committee.

Hiccoughs End in Death.

Boston, Dec. 31. — Levi P. Wyman, aged 64, a famous restaurateur and the founder of "Wyman's sandwich depots," died in this city from exhaustion produced by three weeks' violent hiccoughing.

Say Maceo Is Alive.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 31.—Stories are again told by passengers arriving here from Cuba that Antonio Maceo is not dead, but that he is in a hospital recuperating from his wounds.

Killed Three Persons.

Decatur, Ga., Jan. 2.—In a drunken frenzy at his boarding house near here Tom Flanagan shot and killed G. W. Allen and wife, an aged couple, and Miss Ruth Slack.

A Fatal Explosion.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 31. — Mrs. Elias Tucker, aged 54 years, and her stepdaughter, Mrs. William Siebel, aged 30, were killed by an explosion of dynamite.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Jan. 4.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Ottawa, Ont.

The Citizens' national bank at Fargo, N. D., suspended payment.

Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerritt (retired) died in Washington, aged 64 years.

The Commercial state bank of Selma, Ala., closed its doors with liabilities of $300,000.

Fire in the Santa Gertrusi mine at Pachuca, Mexico, caused the death of 14 persons.

The Second national bank at Grand Forks, N. D., closed its doors with liabilities of $150,000.

Moses Dent and Arthur Clement were drowned at Faribault, Minn., while skating on thin ice.

Samuel M. Young, the oldest railroad director in the world, died in Toledo, O., in his 91st year.

The factory of the Nelsonville (O.) Sewer Pipe company was burned, the loss being $100,000.

The fifteenth general assembly of Tennessee convened at Nashville for a session to last 75 days.

Justice R. Rothrock, after 20 years of judicial service, has retired from the supreme court of Iowa.

Joseph Betz, wife and child were found dead in bed at Struthers, O., having been asphyxiated by gas from a stove.

The Collinsville (Ill.) zinc works, owned by Mesker Bros., of St. Louis, were damaged by fire to the extent of $100,000.

The French coasting steamer Deax Freres foundered in the English channel and her crew of 15 men were drowned.

A fire which started in Lebeck's dry goods store in Nashville, Tenn., destroyed ten buildings, the total loss being $400,000.

A battle was fought in the Philippine islands at Bulacan, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents, of whom 3,000 were killed. Of the Spaniards, 25 were killed.

HANGED BY HER HAIR.

Novel Suicide of a Patient in an Ohio Insane Hospital.

Columbus, O., Jan. 4.—Superintendent H. A. Tobey, of the state insane hospital, tells in his report filed with Gov. Bushnell of a remarkable suicide in that institution. A middle-aged female patient hanged herself with a braid of her own hair and did it without cutting the braid from her head. She had quite long hair, and, taking one braid, she wrapped it around her neck and fastened the end to the post of a high-backed chair in which she was sitting. Then she let her body slip down in the chair, tightening the loop and strangling herself to death very effectually.

Bank Notes Outstanding.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The monthly statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes outstanding at the end of the year to have been $235,576,831, increase for December of $264,275, and for the 12 months of $21,948,560.

A Close Finish.

Washington, Jan. 4.—At the close of the six-day international bicycle race the score stood as follows: Waller, 874 miles 5 laps; Maddox, 874 miles 3 laps; Ashinger, 873 miles 7 laps; Lawson, 871 miles 10 laps; Hunter, 871 miles 10 laps; Forster, 870 miles 10 laps.

Government Receipts.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The total government receipts during December were $25,857,114, and the expenditures $23,812,664, which leaves a surplus for the month of $2,044,450. For the six months of the fiscal year a deficit is shown of $57,002,397.

A Banker Suicides.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—William A. Hammond, aged 45 years, second vice president of the National Bank of Illinois, that failed recently, committed suicide by drowning himself in Lake Michigan. He leaves a widow and four children.

Friends Commit Suicide.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—Two close friends, Charles A. Weyrich, aged 24, and Charles D. Carpenter, aged 29, ended their lives in the Planter's hotel by taking poison. No cause is known for the deed.

Sinks at Sea.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4.—The steamer Commodore, which cleared from this port for Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, foundered off New Smyrna and 16 men are reported as lost.

Death of Archbishop Fabre.

Montreal, Can., Dec. 31.—Archbishop Fabre, the head of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Montreal, died shortly after 11 o'clock Wednesday night from cancer of the liver. He was 69 years old.

Never Too Old to Marry.

Deerfield, N. H., Jan. 4.—Jacob Witham, 87 years old, was married near here to Mrs. Georginia Rivers, 97 years old. It was the groom's third and the bride's fourth matrimonial venture.

Lost Their Jobs.

Milwaukee, Jan. 4.—Thirty-six employes of the city were dropped from the service as the result of the civil-service rule that all employes of the city shall be citizens of this country.

Gen. Rivera Reported Dead.

Havana, Jan. 2.—Gen. Ruis Rivera, who succeeded Antonio Maceo at the head of the patriot forces in the province of Pinar del Rio, is reported as having died from wounds.

Fatal Domestic Trouble.

Holdrege, Neb., Dec. 31.—Mrs. D. M. Conrad, a teacher in the public schools here, was shot by her husband, who then shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Crushed by Falling Logs.

Washburn, Wis., Dec. 31.—Matthew Musolf, aged 10, and Willie Charbanau, aged 12, were killed by the collapse of a load of logs upon which they were riding.

A STATELY WEDDING.

Gov.-Elect Tanner and Miss Cora E. English Married.

The Happy Couple Leave for the South on a Short Honeymoon Trip—A Great Number of Costly Presents.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—Miss Cora Edith English was married at noon today to John Riley Tanner, governor-elect of Illinois. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's pro-cathedral, and the utmost simplicity was observed in every arrangement for the wedding. Miss English rode to the church in a carriage, whose doors bore the initial of the name she was to assume. A number of Tanner's Chicago friends contrived together to find the most suitable present for the bride. Some one proposed a team of horses and a carriage. So some 20 men banded together and purchased a handsome lan-

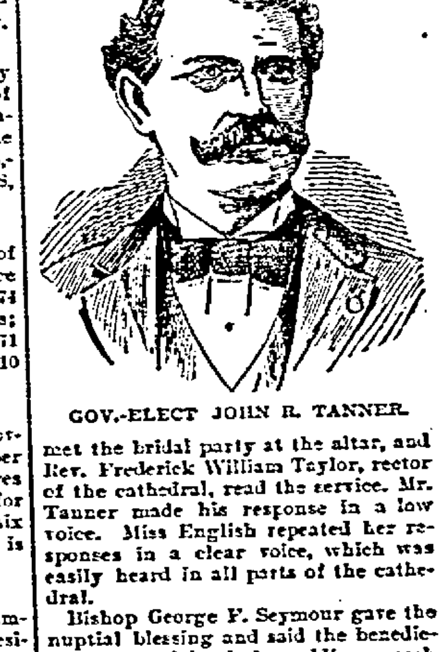
MISS CORA EDITH ENGLISH.

dau, richly upholstered in leather and satin. The horses were blooded bay "bang-tails," and the harness was silver mounted and marked with a silver "T." The horses were from the famous stable of the late Gen. Torrence, of Chicago.

Details of the Ceremony.

The wedding ceremony was short. It was exactly 12 o'clock when Miss English and her father arrived at the cathedral. The bridal procession formed, and close behind them came little Edith English Buck, the niece of the bride, who acted as flower girl. Following her was Miss Mollie Catherine Stuve, the maid of honor. Miss English entered the aisle with her father. The wedding march was that from "Lohengrin."

John R. Tanner, with his best man, Floyd K. Whittmore, awaited his bride in the sacristy of the church. They



GOV.-ELECT JOHN R. TANNER.

met the bridal party at the altar, and Rev. Frederick William Taylor, rector of the cathedral, read the service. Mr. Tanner made his response in a low voice. Miss English repeated her responses in a clear voice, which was easily heard in all parts of the cathedral.

Bishop George F. Seymour gave the nuptial blessing and said the benediction. Mendelssohn's wedding march was rendered as Mr. Tanner and his bride left the church.

The Wedding Reception.

Only the relatives and a few of the most intimate friends of Mr. Tanner and his bride went to the reception which was given at the home of Turney English, the bride's father, immediately after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner stood under a large bunch of mistletoe. The reception lasted until three, and then John R. Tanner and his bride left their guests to prepare for the brief tour which they will make of the south.

Shortly before four o'clock they were driven to a private car on the Chicago & Alton railroad. The interior of the car in which the governor-elect and his bride went to St. Louis had been elaborately decorated with flowers. Bride roses were principally used in these decorations. The car was attached to the fast mail. They will stay at the Planter's in St. Louis until 11 o'clock this morning, when they will start for Memphis, Tenn. They will visit some of the battlefields and then return to Chicago.

Presents Not Exhibited.

The presents which were received by Miss English were not exhibited even to the guests at the reception. A few favored ones were allowed to look at the collection after the names of the givers had been removed. Miss English disapproved of any exhibition of the presents. These are said to have come from all parts of the country. The republican state central committee gave her a silver set containing 348 pieces. It is said that almost every politician of the republican faith remembered the bride with some gift.

It has been decided that Mr. and Mrs. Tanner will take up their residence in the executive mansion on the afternoon of the inauguration.

Logging Companies Lose Heavily.

Marinette, Wis., Jan. 4.—The soft weather of the last two weeks has been disastrous to logging. The total losses by the warm weather will be over $40,000 a day to the 20 companies of Marinette and Menominee.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Slays the Man Who Fed Him.

John Hielmes, a farmer near Grafton, was shot in cold blood by Ferdinand Fragenknecht, whose object was, presumably, robbery. After firing the murderous shots Fragenknecht fled. He was quickly pursued and captured by a posse of citizens and lodged in jail. The murderer apparently is a tramp. He had asked for a meal, which was given. Then he pulled out a revolver and shot the old farmer while his wife was in another room. She ran from the house, shouting "Murder!" and a crowd soon collected and followed and captured the man.

Settlers Threaten to Shoot.

The settlers on the Wisconsin Central lands indemnity have declared war on the loggers, who have started to log on the lands. Ed Mercier, who has charge of Steve Smith's camp, was notified that 35 settlers would drive them away at the point of Winchesters. The settlers lost their lands through the decision of the United States supreme court, but have not yet been evicted. They claim that the company should pay for the improvements they have made during the past five years.

Has Four Banks Left.

Out of the 13 banks which were doing business a year ago in Superior only four are in business at the present time. In view of this fact the officials of the various banks are said to be interested in a plan to reorganize and consolidate into one large institution, with a capital stock of $1,500,000, which will be able to command the business of the flour mills and elevators which now goes to Duluth.

A New Bridge.

The contract for building the new Marinette-Menominee bridge across the river has been awarded to the Wisconsin Bridge & Iron company, of Milwaukee, the lowest bidders, the price for the steel structure of 15 spans complete with tube and pile substructure being $9,599.42. Of the above amount Menominee pays $3,583.72 and Marinette $1,015.70.

Invests in Pine Lands.

The Weyerhauser lumber syndicate has purchased large tracts of pine lands situated in six or seven counties in northern Wisconsin. The deal involves $700,000 and the fee title to nearly 30,000 acres of land. This makes the Weyerhauser company by far the largest holders of pine lands in northern Wisconsin.

Reminder of Early Days.

In the heart of an oak tree blown down by high winds on the Dalzall farm near Genesee were found the deeply-carved initials "B. T.," the rings outside the initials, each representing one year, numbering 125. No white or educated person was known to reside in or be acquainted with the vicinity that long ago.

The News Condensed.

Mrs. Nora Schuster was granted a divorce in Milwaukee from George S. Schuster and was awarded $12,000 in lieu of alimony. The parties are prominent in German society circles.

Twenty-five years ago Miss Rose Swart took charge of the model department of the Oshkosh normal school, and the quarter centennial of service was celebrated with appropriate ceremony.

George B. Maynard, aged 68, a prominent free mason and long resident of Beloit, died at his home.

The jury at Oshkosh in the case of Lucy Wiseman against Fred Tegtmeier, of Poygan, for alleged slander, returned a verdict for $250. The plaintiff sued for $3,500 damages.

Shopkeepers and business men in West Superior are anxious to learn the whereabouts of a man giving the name of Philip Linderback, whom they accuse of swindling them to the extent of $300 by means of worthless checks.

The Atlas national bank of Chicago filed a first mortgage in Appleton covering the entire plant of the combined Locks Paper company. The amount is $200,000 to secure 15-year gold bonds.

A. J. Baker was stricken with apoplexy at Janesville. He is 59 years old and has a wife and one son.

C. H. Norton, one of the leading hardware dealers in Marinette, made an assignment with liabilities of $3,000.

Oswald Frendin, a wealthy retired Swedish farmer, shot himself at the home of his nephew, Dr. Bjerkman, in Racine. Ill health was the cause.

The Superior Consolidated Land company filed a chattel mortgage for $625,000, covering all its property, to William H. Hollis, of Philadelphia, trustee.

After working for a long time the Coopers' International union has succeeded in making an agreement with the Milwaukee brewers, whereby only union coopers are to be employed.

The Bank of Superior at Superior closed its doors with liabilities of $100,000.

The dry goods stock of W. H. Baumes at Beloit was seized on a chattel mortgage for $8,000, given in the interest of several creditors. The failure was due to dull trade.

Lewis Durbon, aged 20 years, was committed to the Northern hospital for insane at Oshkosh by Judge Millard. He resided in Marquette, and the insanity is the result of hazing by boys.

Charles Riley was fatally shot at Stanley four times, two bullets taking effect in the head and two in the body. Sheriff Putnam arrested John Lynch, who is charged with doing the shooting.

While Ernest Werth and two companions were rabbit-hunting near Oconto with shotguns a stray shot penetrated Werth's left eye.

The Northern Glass Works company in Milwaukee made a voluntary assignment to Michael Sceboth.

Frank Bone, aged 21, while hunting near Beloit accidentally shot himself, dying almost instantly.

CENTENARIANS ARE WEDDED.

Groom Is Only 103 Years Old, While the Bride Is a Blooming Lass of 101.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 31.—At Rock House, Letcher county, Ky., Wednesday, over 1,000 relatives and friends witnessed the wedding of William Sexton, 103 years old, to Mrs. William Craft, aged 101. The ceremony was performed in a log house built 90 years ago, and was the first marriage held in that building. The groom and bride walked to the altar without assistance, and answered the questions of the preacher distinctly. The couple drove to the groom's home in a carriage 80 years old. There they were given a reception. Sixty days ago the wife of Sexton died, and a few days later the husband of Mrs. Craft passed away. After much persuasion the surviving centenarians were induced to marry.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Chicago Judge Attacks Validity of Indeterminate Sentence Law.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Judge Gibbons held Saturday that the section of the Illinois statutes of 1895 relating to indeterminate sentences to the penitentiaries and reformatories of the state was unconstitutional, and therefore void. The case on trial was a habeas corpus proceeding brought by Charles Henning against the warden of Joliet penitentiary for his release. The judge did not release the prisoner, however, saying that he wanted the supreme court to pass on the validity of the act. He relied for his decision upon the constitutional provision that every man is entitled to a trial by jury, which was construed to mean that the jury should fix the defendant's punishment.

LANDSLIDE CAUSES DEATH.

Derails a Train in Missouri—Three Men Are Killed.

Holden, Mo., Jan. 4.—Early Sunday morning a freight train on the Missouri Pacific railway ran into a landslide near this place. The locomotive toppled over an embankment and three of the crew were almost instantly killed. The dead are: Gomer Evans, engineer; Harry Hukop, fireman; J. E. McQueen, brakeman. The men lived in St. Louis. Two other members of the crew were slightly injured. The recent heavy rains caused a huge mass of earth to slide down upon the track and the train crashed into the obstruction while running at a rate of 12 miles an hour, derailing the engine and a dozen cars.

Czar to Create a Supreme Court.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette says it is the intention of the czar to create a supreme court with the object of relieving him of much of the work which devolves upon the emperor. The new court will settle all matters now decided by the czar, except those of the highest importance, which will, as heretofore, be referred to the emperor himself. Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, uncle of the czar, will be appointed president of the court.

Omaha Savings Bank Closed.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 4.—The Omaha savings bank failed to open its doors Saturday morning, and is in the hands of the state banking board. The total liability of the institution is between $500,000 and $600,000, and the assets exceed this by $200,000. The securities are excellent, and but little loss can result to depositors. The bank has been in existence for 15 years. It has no connection with any other bank and will not cause other Omaha institutions any inconvenience.

A Jurist Retires.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 2.—Justice James H. Rothrock, after 20 years of judicial service, has retired from the supreme court of Iowa. He is succeeded by Judge Scott M. Ladd, who until his recent resignation was judge of the Fourth judicial district of Iowa. Justice Rothrock returns to the practice of law in Cedar Rapids, which he dropped 30 years ago.

McCullagh's Death Accidental.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—The coroner's jury in the inquest on the remains of Joseph B. McCullagh has given a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by falling from a window while attempting to escape from the effects of gas—the result of an accident.

Children Burned to Death.

York, Pa., Jan. 2.—After a short absence the wife of George Duttera returned to her home near here, and found her three children burned to death.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 4.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3 00	@5 10
Sheep	3 00	@3 60
Hogs	3 50	@4 00
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 45	@4 65
Minnesota Bakers	3 40	@3 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, May	89⅝	89⅞
No. 1 Hard	97	@97¼
CORN—No. 2	29⅝	29¾
May	31½	34
OATS—Western	22	@29
LARD	4 19	@4 15
PORK—Mess	8 25	@8 75
BUTTER—Creamery	14	@21
Factory	7	@12
EGGS	16	@17
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Beeves	$3 50	@5 00
Stockers and Feeders	2 75	@4 00
Cows and Bulls	1 80	@3 35
Texas Steers	3 00	@4 00
HOGS—Light	3 25	@3 52½
Rough Packing	3 05	@3 25
SHEEP	3 50	@4 25
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@17
Dairy	9	@17
EGGS—Fresh	15	@16
POTATOES (per bu)	17	@25
PORK—Mess, January	7 67½	7 62½
LARD—January	4 17½	4 12½
FLOUR—Winter	1 75	@4 45
Spring	1 50	@4 50
GRAIN—Wheat, January	80	@80⅝
Corn, No. 2	27½	27⅝
Oats, No. 2	17	17½
Rye, No. 2	27½	27⅝
Barley, Choice to Fancy	22	@24
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ 27½	33⅝
Corn, No. 3	29	@29¼
Oats, No. 2 White	18	@19
Rye, No. 1	29	@29½
Barley, No. 2	24½	24¾
PORK—Mess	6 50	@6 55
LARD	3 70	@3 75
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$ 84½	85
Corn, No. 2	31½	31⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	19½	20
Rye, No. 2	27½	27¾
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 10	@4 70
Texas	2 50	@4 10
HOGS	3 60	@3 80
SHEEP	2 65	@4 20
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	$2 25	@4 40
Cows	1 15	@3 50
Feeders	3 00	@3 90
HOGS	3 15	@3 32
SHEEP	2 50	@3 45

FASHION LETTER.

Fur and Braid as Trimming Are Very Popular—Endless Varieties of Fabrics and Decorations—Notes About Wraps, Etc.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

The smooth, beautifully dyed faced cloths in which tailors delight are the very best sort of background for the intricate and very effective braiding and arabesque decorations en applique so fashionable this winter. Braiding is likewise applied to satins, velvets and the handsomely dyed silk-faced velveteens. Brown soutache braid with a tiny line of gold braid running close beside it is next in favor to black braid in the execution of this elaborate garniture. Borderings of fur are universal as a decoration on day gowns, evening toilets and wraps. Rich, expensive pelts take the lead among the wealthy, but this season there is an immense variety of what are called "fancy" furs, that for the first time in their history are considered by refined people as good enough for skirt borderings, edgings, etc.; e. g., electrical seal and a very fair reproduction of muffion, the latter a soft-looking, close, full fur that in its gray-blue tone looks well in connection with any material of the same shade, or lighter or darker as may be. Without doubt dark furs are less trying to most people than light furs, but the hard shining surface characteristic of so many dark short-haired furs is to be avoided. Deep brown fur, like mink, seal, sable or otter, is most enhancing to a gray or brown dress, and, indeed, combines most admirably with most colors or color mixtures. Of all furs dead white ermine is most unbecoming to its wearer, unless she has a rose leaf complexion, and next in unbecomingness to ermine ranks chinchilla. The latter, if real, is a very beautiful fur, but it is greatly imitated and so vulgarized. The silvery shadings of the genuine fur can never be satisfactorily copied.

A simple tailor costume has a skirt of russet brown cloth with sleeves and bolero of brown silk velvet. The back of the jacket is closely fitted, and in front turns back with large revers of ecru cloth trimmed on the edges with a narrow roll of dark mink. The seven-gored skirt is finished with three narrow bands of the cloth, showing a mere line of velvet at the edges. The vest is of ecru cloth fastened with small gold and bronze buttons and trimmed with machine-stitched straps. Another similar mode for a more youthful wearer has a middy vest of the ecru cloth, with rows of brown gimp at the lower edge and five rows around the neck under the straight cloth collar. This vest has no opening on the front, and is hooked up the back. A third costume of the colored cloth is trimmed with bands of white cloth strapped over with rows of gilt and braid in groups of three, and finished on the front with small gold buttons.

A very costly and elegant costume of dark Russian green cloth has a bolero jacket of sealskin with a flaring fur collar at the back; a large "grannie" muff and cloth and fur toque are en suite. Black is held in very special favor both here and abroad.

Dress skirts are cut narrower on the front and sides, but what is taken away in weight is amply made up in trimming. Four bands, piping, points and crenelated edges, silk passementerie, braiding, rows of gimp or flat machine stitched straps, galoon or velvet ribbon constitute some of the prevailing decorations. Milliners' folds of velvet or satin are greatly sanctioned by fashion, and silk braiding wrought on velvet is a novel decoration. A variety that is not materially affected by dampness or rain is used for shoulder capes, jackets and redingotes. No material can quite compare with velvet in effect and becomingness, and it is a wonderful foil and set-off to fur or grebe. Winter coats, jackets, capes and coats, if not wholly of fur, are extensively trimmed with it.

The field for choice of these garments was at no time more varied and extensive, and we are at liberty to wear the wraps that best suit our tastes, temperaments, figures, purses and our convenience, severally and collectively.

Saving a reduction in the outline of the sleeves, there has been hardly any model worn during the last three years that may not be worn to-day. Affirming this, it will be almost needless to enumerate the different styles of wraps of every shape, jackets, long, short, tight-fitting, loose or half-loose fitting, sack back, empire back, French back, seamed or seamless, single or double-breasted, open fronted, with narrow vest, or with ample Louis waistcoat, also all sorts of bolero and other fancy styles; and shoulder capes with collars have aspired to reach the tops of the mother goose hats, capes with moderate collars turn-down style, vandyke pointed, tabbed or "battlemented" edges, capes long, short and medium, extremely full or only moderately so; capes of fur, velvet, cloth, brocade-repped fabrics—and what more could one have, for the range extends from the enveloping redingote to the tiny shoulder collaret, and from sable, seal and ermine to a flimsy French confection of lace chiffon, ribbon loops and two or three fetchy paste buckles.

KATE DUNHAM.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Queen Victoria frequently examines her will. It is engrossed on vellum, quarto size, and is beautifully bound.

—While digging near a blasted tree, on his farm, in Beech Grove, Tex., Sampson Gilder found an iron pot which contained $5,350 in gold.

—The taxable wealth of the negro population in the United States is over $300,000,000. There are 23,102 negro church bodies, with church property valued at over $26,626,448. There are over 1,000 college-trained ministers and 2,677,937 church communicants. The census shows that there are nearly 4,000,000 communicants.

—The gas engine, which in Europe has now supplanted the steam engine for moderate power, is being used in France for ships. A new gasboat on the Havre-Rouen-Paris line is 100 feet long, with seven feet draught, and attains a speed of seven knots. The gas is stored in steel tubes under a pressure of 95 atmospheres. The engine is a two-cylinder one and is of 40 horse power.

—Only 900 persons in 1,000,000, according to medical authority, die from old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 2,700 to apoplexy, 7,000 to erysipelas, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 20,000 to typhoid and typhus and 7,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

—There are some horses working in cities which have never been seen to lie down in their lives. They continue to work for years, and always sleep standing; but their rest is said to be incomplete, and their joints and sinews stiffen. Young horses from the country are liable to refuse to lie down when first placed in a stable in town, and the habit may become confirmed unless special pains are taken to prevent it.

JIM WAS UNGRATEFUL.

Sheriff Had Grown Tired of Giving Him Too Much Freedom.

I was sitting with the sheriff in front of the town courthouse, when he suddenly stood up, shaded his eyes with his hand and looked across the street and then called out:

"Heah, yo'! Is that yo', Jim?"

A colored man, about 30 years old, who was slouching along the other side, came across the street and replied:

"Yes, Mars Renfog, dis am me."

"And what ar' yo' doing heah?"

"I'ze jist walkin' out, sah. I dun thought I'd drap down and see my darter."

"How did you get out?"

"Jist made a hole through the back wall, sah."

"Look-a-heah, Jim," said the sheriff, as he sat down and picked up a stick to whittle on, "I ain't gwine to stand this fussin' no mo'. This is nigh about seven times you's broke out o' jail."

"Yes, sah, nigh 'bout seben times, sah, but don't be hard on me."

"You's got out by the doah, the windows, the floor, the ceiling and the walls, and you's put me to trouble and the county to expense. Now, yo' can't go back thar' no mo'."

"Please, sah!"

"No, sah, yo' can't do it. I've given yo' a fair show and yo' can't expect no mo'. Yo' can jist take yourself off."

"But, Mars Renfog, I'ze dun bin put in jail on a hog case, an' I'ze got to stay dar till de cotehouse meets!" protested the man.

"I know you were arrested and examined and bound over and all that, but I'm tired of the fussing. I ain't going to stand by and let nobody damage the jail. Yo's got out and come back and now I won't abide it no mo'. Jist take yo'self off and don't come back to my jail again unless you want to be hard used. If I find yo' breakin' in I'll shoot yo' shore's yo' bo'n."

"Won't yo' try me jist once mo'?" pleaded the prisoner.

"No, sah! I've drawed the line and now yo's has got to go and take keer of yo'self. I'm tellin' yo' to scatter befo' I make yo' turn in and stop up that last hole in the wall."

The man "scattered" in a discouraged, dejected way, and as he was lost to sight down the street the sheriff growled:

"Durn a fellow who don't know when he's being used like a bo'n gentleman."
—Detroit Free Press.

Broiled Partridge on Toast.

Partridge broiled makes a delightful course at a luncheon served on delicate squares of toast bread. After preparing the bird with great nicety, divide and flatten it with a meat bat, dip in melted butter, and broil over a clear fire. Serve with mushrooms prepared as follows: Take a pint of mushrooms, and pare them neatly, removing the stalks; as they are pared drop into water, to which has been added some lemon juice to preserve their color. When all are prepared take them from the water, drain well, and put them into a saucepan with three ounces of fresh butter, white pepper and salt to taste and the juice of half a lemon. Cover them closely and simmer for 20 minutes; then sift in a dessertspoonful of flour, and a very little cream—about four tablespoonfuls will be sufficient; add a little grated nutmeg, and serve hot, garnished with parsley.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Squash Pie.

Take two cups of sifted squash, add a tablespoon of melted butter and stir well. Now take a bowl and beat three eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half tablespoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of cassia, one-fourth teaspoonful of lemon extract. Mix well and add to your squash; then gradually stir in three pints of milk. Put in your prepared crust and bake. This will make two large pies or three small ones.—St. Louis Republic.

PENALTY OF CHARITABLENESS.

After All Her Labor She Was Snubbed for Her Pains.

"Are you much interested in charitable work?" asked the girl with the eyeglasses.

"I was," returned the girl in the fur cape. "I'm afraid that hereafter my charity will begin at home and go no further than next door."

"Ah, you are wrong there," said the girl with the eyeglasses. "Of course, it does discourage one to have the waif in whom she is interested pick her pocket and the destitute widow for whom she has been persecuting her friends criticise her taste in millinery; still, the broad principles of humanity—"

"Look here," said the girl in the fur cape, fiercely, "it is all very well for you who are engaged to a young clergyman to talk about the broad principles of humanity—I'm surprised that you don't use capitals in speaking of them—but for my part I'd like to see a little less public charity in some people and a little more common humanity."

"Oh, if you mean in regard to pauperizing people by—"

"I mean nothing of the kind. Now, there is Harold—"

"I was wondering how soon Harold was coming into the conversation," said the girl with the eyeglasses softly.

"It—it wasn't Harold, exactly," said the girl in the fur cape; "it was his mother; she—is interested in charity, you know."

"Of course, a woman with a nose like that couldn't be expected to keep it out of other people's affairs."

"I think she has a very nice nose myself," said the girl in the fur cape, stiffly. "Harold is thought to look a great deal like her."

"Oh, I—that is, by the way, I heard that you bought a gold thimble the other day. Have you been doing much sewing?"

"N—not very much. Oh, Elsie, if you will never, never tell as long as you live, I'll tell you all about it. You see, Harold's mother has somehow gotten an idea that I am a frivolous person, and last week I—well, I decided that I'd show her how practical I am."

"Well, and did you?"

"It was this way—I was, of course, anxious for her good opinion."

"M—yes; I understand that she has a good deal of money in her own right."

"She wants Harold to marry a practical girl, so I gave up curling my hair, bought a pair of boots a mile too long for me and asked everybody to call me 'Maggaret' instead of 'Daisy.'"

"Yes, and what was the result?"

"She told Harold that she hoped she was the one, not she, who was mistaken in my character, and casually mentioned the fact that she thought every young couple should own the house in which they set up housekeeping!"

"Oh, Dai—I mean Margaret, how perfectly lovely!"

"Wasn't it? Then I heard that she was interested in an orphans' home, so I decided to become interested in it, too. I told her that I would make a lot of garments for the orphans, and you should have seen her surprise and pleasure!"

"So you really made garments for the children? How did you go about it?"

"I made one. I bought a lot of stuff; the people at the shop seemed to think it rather unsuitable for the purpose, but it was so pretty that I couldn't resist it. I had expected mamma to help me, but she showed such a lack of interest in it that I just shut myself up alone and made a little dress all by myself!"

"You don't say so! How long did it—"

"Take me? A week. When it was finished I decided not to wait until the others were made, but take it at once to Harold's mother. When I got there I was so proud and so excited that I could hardly open the package and hold up the dress for inspection!"

"And wasn't she surprised?"

"She was. She—she held it in her hands a long time, turning it this way and that, then she asked me—"

"Where you wanted to live when you were married?"

"No; she—she asked me what on earth it was!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

QUESTION OF LUCK.

Citation That Clinched the Other Side of the Argument.

"I hate to hear people say there's no such thing as luck," remarked the melancholy Mr. Dolittle.

"I don't see why," his wife rejoined.

"Because it isn't true," he returned, with asperity. "A man can go on trying and trying, and never get along. And some other person will go ahead and tumble into good things without making any effort whatever."

"Hiram, no great man has succeeded without hard work."

"That's the kind of talk you always hear. But nine times out of ten it is all owing to the opportunity that presented itself. Fortune just seems to lie in wait to kidnap some men. Look at Sir Isaac Newton. His name is handed down from generation to generation. And why? Simply because he was sitting under a tree and an apple happened to drop on him. You can't pretend that a man is in a position to claim superior merit simply because, through no action or preference of his own, he gets hit in the head with an apple, can you?"

"No, Hiram."

"Then don't tell me about there not being any such thing as luck."

"It seems to me that you're chosen a poor example in support of your argument. The case of Isaac Newton goes to show that the difference is in the people. If it had been some men that I know of instead of Newton the first thing they would have done after the apple fell would have been to go into the house and moan for the arnica bottle; then they would have spent two or three hours of precious time talking about their bad luck." — Washington Star.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—She—"It must be a terrible thing to be paralyzed." He—"It is. You feel so mean the next morning."—Life.

—Rising Journalist—"You are hard on us. Some reporters are gentlemen." "Yes, but I was speaking of the successful ones."—Life.

—"It's the hardest thing in the world," said Binx, "to eat corn from the cob without getting it on your mustache." "I never found it so," returned the Boston girl.—Harlem Life.

—"It is shameful that the states have to legislate about women's theater hats." "Why?" "Well, it shows how little influence individual men have with their wives."—Chicago Record.

—Employer (hastily resuming his dictating as somebody comes into the office)—"What was my last word?" Typewriter Girl (somewhat rattled)—"Your last word was 'darling.'"—Chicago Tribune.

—Blynkins—"A girl who can sing just as soon as she gets up in the morning must have a sweet disposition." Wynkins—"Not necessarily. She may have a grudge against somebody in the neighborhood."—Baltimore News.

—"And now, little children," said the Sunday school superintendent, "if you are good children, some day you may wear a golden crown." "Paw's got one on his tooth now," chirped the smallest and newest boy.—Indianapolis Journal.

—"It must be fine to be an editor and have an opportunity to print all that you want to say." Experienced Newspaper Man—"Lord bless you, boy! I printed all I wanted to say in the first three weeks. Ever since then I've been filling space."—Somerville Journal.

SUFFERERS FROM "FLAT FEET."

How the Breaking Down of the Arch Is Remedied.

Despite the fact that the beauty of a well-arched foot is much appreciated by people of an artistic turn of mind, has been sung frequently by poets and versemakers, there has been until lately little interest, from a scientific point of view, taken in its direct opposite—the flat foot. In a great number of instances flat feet are the occasion of considerable keen suffering, generally resulting from the breaking down of the arch—that is, the displacement of some of the many little bones of the foot, either from overstrain or some disease of the muscular structure. As the weight of the body constantly rests upon the foot there is no opportunity for the bones to get back to their proper places.

The result is that these little bones keep rubbing against each other, and the pain gets more and more severe. Commonly the persons afflicted in this way think that he or she has rheumatism and let it go at that. Until recently the only remedy was a steel-soled shoe that was clumsy and heavy. The new device is interesting. It is an "insole," curved to fit the foot, made of a bent strip of steel and acting as a spring. It is covered either with leather or with vulcanized rubber to prevent rusting, and, needing no fastening, but simply to be placed in position, it can be changed from one shoe to another at will.

In position it acts simply as a support, literally holding up the bones, and giving them an opportunity to slip back into their proper places. While any "insole" of the approximate shape will give relief, the best results are reached only when one is especially made from a cast or impression of the foot. A great proportion of the people troubled with flat feet come from the north of Europe, many of them from the lowlands of Germany. The inhabitants of the south of Europe, strangely enough, are seldom troubled with anything of the sort. Their insteps, especially in the case of women, are nearly always highly arched and finely formed.—N. Y. Tribune.

Pigeons Outwit a Hawk.

An observing southern sportsman told recently about a flock of pigeons that measured brains with a hawk and came out on top in the contest. H. S. Edwards owned a flock of pigeons, which one day were cut off from their cote by a large hawk. The pigeons knew that if the hawk once got above them one at least of their number would go to make the hawk a meal, and so up they flew in circles, perhaps going higher than the hawk. The latter kept under the pigeons and leisurely followed their laborious movements. Then came a curious and unexpected sight to Mr. Edwards. Every pigeon closed its wings, and they appeared to be the size of sparrows, and down they came past the hawk at a terrific rate. That astonished the hawk. It actually dodged the dropping birds and missed half a dozen wing strokes before it got in full chase of them. When it got down to the barnyard not a pigeon was in sight—some were in the cote, some were in the porch, two were in the well house, and one in the kitchen. The hawk had been outwitted completely. It is a question how the pigeons managed to check their fall, as they did not slacken up until they were about 16 or 20 feet above the ground, when they scattered in all directions to escape the hawk.—Sports Afield.

A New Jewel.

Within the past 20 years a new and beautiful stone has been introduced in jewelry. It is the queen garnet, sometimes called the "Uralian emerald," being found in the Ural mountains. George F. Kunz, the gem expert, says of it: "It varies in color from the yellowish green to an intense emerald color, and has such a power of refracting light that it shows a distinct fire like the diamond of zircon, and in the evening has almost the appearance of a green diamond."—San Francisco Argonaut.

America's First Cotton Mill.

The first cotton mill in this country was established in Beverly, Mass., in 1787. It was designed to manufacture cord and bed ticking.

Only a Few More.

There are as handsome garments in our cloak room as when the season began. As is often the case, the best are left because of their expensiveness. We upset the prices on all now and cut some in half. This cut may destroy their expensiveness, but it doesn't effect the quality, they are just as stylish, just as good, but not so costly, that's all.

It May Seem Odd

To talk of Price reduction in Woolens with regular polar weather and the world white with winter. Down they go just the same. We have too many left. The right kind of weather came at the wrong time; should have come weeks and weeks ago.

Cash Department Store

312, 314, 316 Brown Street,

Rhinelander, - Wisconsin

Strictly One Price and Strictly Cash.

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[CONTINUED.]

"Lor bless you for your brave heart!" says I in reply. "But maybe it will be better if you look after the women and children a bit. I see you are the only woman who a spark of courage left, though this is only the beginning of it."

"And what do you think of the situation?"

"It's a bad one, Miss Williams, as I'm in honor bound to say, but we are not at such a disadvantage as you may suppose. Those fellows know nothing of these iron shutters or of the number of guns at hand."

"You—you heard Ben Johnson say that you and I were not to go in the boats with the others?" she queried, with a break or two in her voice.

"Aye, that I did, but there will be no taking to the boats by any of us. The man means murder for both of us, but we won't let that bother us yet awhile."

"I want you to promise me something," she persisted, drawing me still farther from the porthole. "If you are still alive when they break into the cabin, I want you to shoot me."

"Lor save you, miss!" I whispered, taken all aback by her look of appeal and strange words. "It will surely never come to that."

"But if it does."

"Mary," says I, never knowing that I had spoken her given name and never knowing till long afterward that I took both her hands in mine, "if I had a dozen lives, I'd give them all to save yours, and so I don't like to think of taking the only life dear to me in all this world. I'd rather see you lying dead, however, than in the power of that villain, and if worst comes to worst, I may give you my last bullet."

"Remember, Ralph. I shall depend upon it."

I had called her Mary, and she had called me Ralph. It was a declaration of love, made under such circumstances as were never known before. You smile at me, but as I told you in the beginning, I was but a plain sailor man and hardly knew the meaning of the word "romance." We were standing in the face of death, as it were, and yet I could have lifted up my voice and shouted for joy.

The numbers of the mutineers gave them confidence. They perhaps argued that a rush aft of all hands would carry our position, with little or no damage to their side. They gathered up whatever could be made to answer for weapons, and the cool and lawless way in which they made ready for the attack made us wild with anger and impatience. We could have poured a volley into them at any moment during the forenoon, but Captain Clark did not wish to be the first to shed blood, though he would have been fully justified in sweeping the decks. I believe he hoped, as I did, that something might occur to stop the trouble before any one was laid low. When it became evident that they meant to rush, he turned to us and said:

"I want every one of you to shoot to kill. Do not be satisfied with killing one man, but kill two or three, if you can. If we give them a good dose at the start, it will take the fight out of them. Every one to his post."

Thirty seconds later the full gang of villains, York and Johnson leading, came rushing at us, and the yells they uttered would have done credit to a war party of savages. Eight of them carried a spare yard to be used as a battering ram, while the others had axes, capstan bars, iron belaying pins and what not. A few had muskets, but no spare ammunition. As the first of the mob passed the mainmast, we opened on it and quickly exchanged our guns to fire again. I believe that some of our bullets hit two men, which was not at all unlikely in such a crowd. Some of them reached the cabin, and one burly, big ruffian lived long enough to strike one blow with his ax, but the rapid fire so astonished them and the slaughter among them was so appalling that they broke back like a flock of frightened sheep. We kept peppering them until the last living man had disappeared below decks, and had we rushed out then we could have pulled the hatches on and made them prisoners. I was for doing so, but Captain Clark, who had perhaps considered the possibility before we fired a shot, pushed me back and said:

She was back in a minute with guns and axes.

"Don't lose your senses, Ralph. If we had them all prisoners, we are not strong handed enough to sail the bark."

Of that gang of men 13 lay dead on the decks, and in addition there were three wounded men whom we let drag themselves away. Two of the dead had axes, and two more had carried muskets. We wanted to get these, and so we removed the barricade from the door, and I was about to slip out, when Mary Williams dodged past me and was back in a minute with guns and axes. She would have returned for some of the wicked looking knives which had dropped from the hands of the sailors as they fell, but I seized her arm and pulled her into the cabin. It was high time, too, for a convict armed with a musket had hoisted himself out of the forehatch and fired at her, and the ball struck the casing of the door beside her head.

The position now was a curious one. We held the cabin and by means of the portholes could sweep the decks clean to the eyes of the ship, and yet we were prisoners. If we had been a few men stronger, we could have overcome them while they were still in their panic, but even to have stood guard over that gang of villains running loose between decks would have demanded the services of a dozen men. It was no doubt the wiser policy to be content with our advantage, though no man could predict how the affair would terminate. For an hour everything was quiet and not a mutineer showed his head. Then a white flag was hoisted above the forehatch, and York hesitatingly came aft to deliver a message. We had hoped that some of our bullets had found him or Johnson or both, but it seemed that they were untouched. It was noticeable that York had lost his jaunty air and looked very much worried as he approached us, and his voice had lost all its impudence as he said:

"Captain Clark, I am sent to ask for a truce of half an hour, that we may clear the decks of the dead. At the end of that time we shall have something further to say to you."

As we wanted the bodies disposed of as badly as they did, no hesitation was made in agreeing to a truce. Three sailors and seven convicts came up, and with many a foul word and bitter curse they proceeded with their work. Perhaps it would have been expecting too much to suppose they would give the bodies burial in the regular way, but we were terribly shocked to behold them lift up corpse after corpse and heave them over the rail until the last was gone. When this work was completed, one of them went aloft to search the sea for sight of sail, while the remainder, with the exception of York, dived below. When the man came down and reported and disappeared, York came aft to say:

"Captain Clark, the blood of every man killed here today is on your head. If you figure that one defeat will turn us from our plans, you are mistaken. We will have full possession of this craft if we have to fight you for a month, and sooner than be defeated in our object we will set her on fire and all perish together. I now renew you the offer to let you go off in the boats. It is the last time. It is for you to say whether you will save your people or let them stay to be killed. I will return in 15 minutes for your answer."

He had scarcely turned his back when Smith, his wife, the two single women and Mary's mother all cried out in chorus that we should accept the offer. I must admit that on the face it looked reasonable enough, and at first thought it appeared to be the easiest way to escape our peril. But those who had cried out had given no thought as to what might happen. After a bit the captain spoke to us. In the first place, he declared, the mutineers were not sincere in their offer. It was against common sense to suppose they would let us get away to fall in with some craft or reach some coast, to put a man-of-war on their track. If they did not seek to overpower us by a sudden rush while we were busy at the boats, they would afterward run the boats down with the Hindu, and that without risk to themselves. As to setting the craft on fire, their lives were as precious to them as ours were to us, and the threat was simply bluster. When he had finished, all saw the sense of his remarks so plainly that no one had a protest or argument. I had missed Mary while he was speaking. Just as he had finished, she came into the main cabin to say:

"The mutineers have made their way aft to the bulkheads and will try to come at us from that direction. I have been listening and can hear them quite plainly."

That was proof enough of their treachery in all things. Knowing that we were all in the cabin to discuss the offer of the boats, a number of them had begun work at the bulkheads in hopes to make an opening. But the brave and quick witted Mary, without hint from any one, had given us warning in time. Haskell and I hurried along to the bulkheads, to find at least half a dozen men working on the other side with axes and chisels. We fired two shots apiece through the loopholes. There was a fall and a scream, followed by a rush of feet, and we felt sure they would not try that trick again for some time to come. We returned to the cabin just as York appeared on deck for his answer. In a voice as cool and steady as I ever heard it before or afterward the captain said:

"Go back to the murderous scoundrels and say to them that we will neither take to the boats nor allow them to do so! As for gale or fire or wreck, we will take our chances with you. Don't come aft with any more offers or messages. From this time on we will shoot at every man who comes within range."

York walked off without a word and dropped down the forehatch. A minute later a great roar of yells and curses reached our ears. The news he carried forward was not to their liking. Aside from the shelter of a bullet proof cabin and a liberal supply of arms, we had other advantages in our favor. One person in the cabin and one at the bulkheads could watch them. Our fire had a clean sweep of the decks. We were united, while there was much quarreling among them.

From the time York disappeared up to nightfall not one of the mutineers appeared on deck, nor was there any change in the general situation, except that the breeze gradually died away and was wholly gone at sunset. Long enough before this the women and children in the cabin had got the better of their fright, though to be sure the wife of Roberts and for that matter all the rest of us were terribly anxious as to what fate might be in store for him and the doctor. It was hard to see how their deaths would advance the interests of the mutineers, and yet the wounded and the friends of the dead would demand vengeance and probably sacrifice the two prisoners. What made the matter worse was in our realizing that we had nothing to offer in exchange for their liberty.

Night came down as quiet and peaceful as any night you ever saw. No lights were placed in the rigging, nor was there a man on deck from end to end of the ship. There was a cheeping and chirping from blocks and yards aloft as the Hindu rose and fell on the heave of the sea, but never the sound of a human voice nor the echo of a footfall outside the cabin. Like a specter ship she went drifting slowly to the north, and in the cabin we spoke in whispers and wondered what the night would bring forth. We had plenty to eat and drink, and the lamps gave out a cheerful light, but no one could forget for an instant that nearly a hundred mutinous sailors and hardened criminals were only a few yards away and wickedly plotting the destruction of every one of us. When the sleepy children were put to bed, Mary Williams' old father said he would ask God to be merciful to us in our distress, and while we all knelt down he prayed with tears falling down his wrinkled cheeks.

CHAPTER XIII.

THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS.

Whatever our position in the cabin, that of the mutineers was infinitely worse. They had captured the ship and made us prisoners, and yet we actually controlled the craft and they were prisoners to us. No man could take the wheel or touch a rope without being a fair target for our weapons. That the fellows realized the situation was evident from the quarreling among them.

We looked for them to make some more during the night, and about midnight we discovered that they were erecting a barricade across the deck between the fore and the main mast. They were using casks and bales to do this, and, though we could have opened fire and driven them off, Captain Clark decided that a barricade would be no menace to us. They had no ammunition for the muskets and were probably erecting it to cover themselves while getting a breath of fresh air on deck.

"I'll tell you what, Ralph," said the captain to me as we stood alone on watch after midnight while the others slept, "I've got hopes of not only getting the Hindu back into our own hands, but I believe we shall carry our cargo to Botany Bay. They can't sail the ship nor take to the boats, and what are they to do?"

"But if it comes on to blow a gale?" I queried.

"Let us hope it won't. In that event we may all go down together."

At 2 o'clock in the morning a breeze sprang up, but it was nothing to cause anxiety. The mutineers were pretty quiet during the last hours of the night, but when day fairly broke the whole gang of them were suddenly astir and betraying great excitement. After puzzling over it for a bit, we decided that a sail must be in sight to the eastward. How far off or how near she would pass us we had no means of knowing, as the bark's head was to the south. Over the top of the barricade we could see the heads of the mutineers and make out that the object of interest was on the port bow. It wasn't ten minutes before there was a furious quarrel among them, and from such words as we could catch we knew they were divided on the course of action to be taken. They had no signal of distress to set, even though they wanted to bring the strange vessel down to us, but it was more than probable that she would alter her course to ascertain why we were drifting away with all sail carefully stowed instead of having everything spread to the breeze. In the course of half an hour a flag of truce was displayed above the barricade, and a few seconds later York revealed himself and shouted:

"Captain Clark, will you give us the boats and allow us to leave the bark?"

"Aye, that I won't!" replied the captain, whose quick wit divined what was in the wind. "The first one of you on this side of that barricade gets a bullet into him."

It was likely a merchantman bearing down on us, and the fellows wanted the boats to go off and capture her. In another half hour we heard them shouting to somebody to keep off, as we had pestilence aboard. That was in revenge, you know. We knew, however, that the sight of the barricade and of so many men crowded together on the fo'castle, even if they got no sight of the convict uniforms, would hold the stranger by us until she had solved the mystery. While the mutineers were still shouting, she passed astern of us, and we signaled her from the cabin windows. She proved to be the English brig Vixen, London, bound from Port Darwin. The two men in her rigging figured out the situation pretty promptly, and the brig was thrown into the wind and her boat lowered, and presently her captain was pulled under the stern of the Hindu. While the rest of us kept watch on the mutineers and prepared for any move on their part, Captain Clark stated our situation, but did not ask for help. He found that we had drifted more to the north than what we had figured on and that wind and current were setting us in toward the west coast of Australia, but there was nothing to worry over as yet.

The English captain had a crew of 12 men, but not so much as a pistol aboard. He, however, offered to bring all his men aboard to help in an attack and was not a little put out that Captain Clark did not think it the wisest plan. He was simply asked to report our situation to the first man-of-war he met, as also to the first Australian bound craft he should sight. In fact, a brief report was prepared by our captain to be handed to the proper officers. When he was ready to return to his vessel, the captain pulled around to the bow of the Hindu and gave the mutineers a piece of his mind. They tried to shout him down, but it was plainly evident that his declaration that every man would swing at the end of a rope detracted from their enthusiasm.

There was no change up to noon, except that the breeze freshened a little. For three hours after dinner the mutineers were so quiet that we became apprehensive and prepared for a rush. It was well that we did. I may tell you that, aside from Mrs. Roberts, Mary Williams and Miss White, we had no assistance from the women. They were frightened and nervous and could hardly be induced to move about. But for Mary's cool, calm manner we should have had no help at all. She went about cheering up the children and speaking brave words to the women, and seeing that there were only enough men of us to fitly guard the cabin she proposed to keep watch at the bulkhead. It was arranged that the three spoken of should take turn and turn about at watching, and it was well they had their ears open. After dinner that day the fellows rigged up a battering ram between decks to burst open the bulkhead. It was a heavy spar slung to the deck beams, and with 15 or 20 men to give it impetus the planks must have given way before it.

It was Miss White who reported what was going on, and I was sent to investigate. I found that the spar was covered by two loopholes. In one of these I arranged a double barreled fowling piece, heavily charged with swan shot, and when Mary had practiced with an empty gun until she understood the mechanism of it a musket was loaded for her and she was placed at the other loophole. Mrs. Roberts was to discharge the fowling piece, and Miss White was to have a gun in reserve.

We were ready before the mutineers were. It was nearly 4 o'clock when without shout or signal or warning of any kind they came leaping over the barricade, armed with the same weapons as before. Ben Johnson and others of the more desperate convicts took the lead, and almost before we knew it they were chopping and smashing at the cabin. Some of the men carried small bales and boxes to heave on the skylight, none of them knowing of the iron shield bolted underneath. The gang felt how desperate its situation was, and though we began pouring in our fire at once, it seemed as if all were pledged to die rather than retreat. Those on deck were also bargaining for time for those below to get to work at the bulkhead, probably figuring that we were not prepared in that direction. I don't like to tell you of the results. None of the mutineers below may have been killed, but so many were peppered with the shot that all ran away from the spar, and it was only after a messenger came on deck to report the failure below that a retreat was ordered. When the fight was over, we counted 16 dead men on the decks, of whom 13 were convicts and of whom York was one. There were no wounded, and I tell you plainly we meant there should be none. Not one of us in the cabin had received the slightest injury.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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